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The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III, NO. 99 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
1st May	Persia	8000	...	...
8th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Caledonia	8000	...	...
22nd "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29 "	Kashmir	9000	...	...
5th June	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
12th "	Arabia	8000	...	...
19th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
3rd July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
10th "	Kalyan	9000	...	...
17th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th "	Cale onia	8600	...	...
31st "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kirin Maru	T Sasaki	3801	23rd April	9th May
Fuso Maru	K. Okamoto	3320	3rd May	15th May
Tosan Maru	Y. Nakano	3866	10th May	28th May
Bombay Maru	K Kurodzumi	4625	17th May	29th May

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN- KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LATEST PAINLESS METHODS IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. CARR, D. D. S.,

DENTAL SURGEON.

Opposite Clock Tower,
107, Esplanade Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Late authorised Dental Surgeon to His Majesty's forces, and India's Leading Exponent of English and American Painless Destistry.

Dr. Carr is the only Dentist in Bombay who absolutely Guarantees his Painless Methods for all Dental Operations.

(By his Celebrated Local Anaesthetic) From one to twenty Teeth may be Extracted at a single setting (without the slightest pain).

(Also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform).

Perfect fitting artificial teeth (5 years guarantee).

(Badly fitting teeth made by other Dentists re-made).

Teeth without Plates: Gold Crown and Bridge work (a Speciality).

Permanent Fillings. (with Gold Amalgam and Porcelain. Latest successful treatment of Pyorrhoea and diseases by the mouth).

Hours: 9 to 7 p.m. Sunday 10 to 12 noon

VERY MODERATE FEES.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	22nd May	...
City of Calcutta	7636	...	22rd May
City of Sparta	5415	...	12th June
City of Birmingham	7497	12th June	...
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	...

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	463	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	999	...	787

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. H. A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	1,175,000

Head Office.
24, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY, DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"PASARA,"	1,195,	Thursday, 29th April	9 a.m.	§C.M.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday 30th April		†Direct.
"LINGA,"	2,185	Monday, 3rd May	11 a.m.	¶ P.B., D. & C.M.

§ Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail.
¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 29th April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons. on Thursday, 29th April calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 30th April, calling at Lamu Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

28th April, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	...	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and exprienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint-Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

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Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

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and

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Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 920,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
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J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
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Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Cornor of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ percent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 8,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and a description of Stock at moderate charge particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

H. B. RANDLE,
Manager.

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D 2

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(SCOTLAND)

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS

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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
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SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

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THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD imp ovements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

AERTEX CELLULAR CLOTHING

AERTEX CELLULAR CLOTHING.

IS THE

Healthiest and Coolest of all materials manufactured for Ladies' or Gentlemen's Underwear.

Undershirts	.. Rs.	2-12
Drawers	.. „	3-0
Day Shirts	... „	4-0
Sleeping Suits	.. „	8-8

Less 10 % Cash Discount.

Send for Samples to the Local Agents.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15th MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs.	30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs.	13,14,275
Reserve Fund	Rs.	10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 19,500,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Mukden	Shanghai
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientain
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

C. C. EDUCATION "N" Poona City long-standing School, teaches by correspondence, Accountancy, Shorthand. Fees moderate. Easy instalments. Apply for particulars. 501

THE SALVATION ARMY, Byculla Bridge—Supplies Australian Jams and Preserves, Guaranteed UNDER PURE FOOD and HEALTH ACTS. Write for Price List to THE MANAGER. 517

LOST.—In Fort, on Monday evening, a lady's black satin coat. Collar and cuffs lined "old rose" satin. Will finder please return it to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" Office. 172

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 892

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2464

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Special arrangements for Ladies. 518

WANTED.

WANTED smart young PARSI GRADUATE by Mercantile Firm, Accountancy certificated preferred. Apply to Box No. 319, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 513

WANTED—A GOVERNESS for princesses in a Ruling chief's family. Immediately apply personally to MANILAL H. MEHTA, High Court Vakil. Dubas Wady, Girgaum Back Road. 509

WANTED a small FURNISHED HOUSE, in Lanoulie or Khandalla from the 1st or 15th May. Apply stating full particulars to "C. K. D." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 192

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply food in or outside board, 1st class cook, 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 114

WANTED tenders up to 15th May for 200 woollen grey overcoats and 200 pairs of strong ammunition boots guaranteed to last 12 months for Jail Warders.

GOPAL R. TAMBE,
Inspector-General of Jails, Indore.
Indore, 21st April 1915. 131

WANTED—A HIGHLY qualified Medical Man for the post of Chief Medical Officer, Patiala State.

Pay from Rs. 1,000 p.m. according to qualifications. Further particulars can be ascertained on application.

None need apply who does not hold a degree from a University in Great Britain and has considerable experience. No application will be entertained after 31st May 1915.

Apply stating age and qualifications to the JUDICIAL SECRETARY to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, Patiala. 130

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for the All India Mohamedan Educational Conference. Besides good character and sound health, good knowledge of English and Urdu, experience of office work, power of superintendence, and habits of energetic discharge of duties are necessary qualifications. At present the sanctioned salary is Rs. 200 a month and the starting pay will be Rs. 125 a month with an annual increment of Rs. 25 for the first three years. But the amount of the starting pay may be modified to suit any special case.

All applications may be sent to—
The HONORARY JOINT SECRETARY,
All India Mohamedan Educational Conference.
129 Aligarh U. P.

WANTED.

WANTED a B.A., (Chemistry and Physics) or a B. Sc., as an ASSTT. MASTER. Apply stating terms to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Sanatana Dharma School, Bhavnagar. 481

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL, GHORA GALI.—Owing to increase of Staff the following post is vacant. EUROPEAN ASST. MASTER Rs. 125-5-150. Trained. Government Pensionable Post Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 412

WANTED several second-hand medium sized Cornish and Lancashire Boilers, not under 100 lbs. pressure. Also Portable Engines, 16 to 20 H. P. size. If available for ready delivery, write at once with full particulars and lowest price to Box No. 320, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED—A QUALIFIED DRIVER to work a steam road roller during rains, on roads in this District. Must be experienced and possess qualifying certificate. Copies of certificates from previous employers should be sent. Salary required should be stated. Appointment will continue for about four months. No joining expenses will be allowed.

K. S. FRAMJI, B.A., L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Kolaba District.
Alibag, 23rd April, 1915. 500

FOR SALE.

MEHTA & COMPANY, Auctioneers, unanimously admitted to be the best firm in the field. 336

FOR SALE—Pathe Frere's Film Camera, complete in working order. Write or see MOTEE JETHA, Zaveri Building, Kalbadevi. 282

FOR SALE—Horse and trap, good condition. Also D. B. shot gun, good make, seen in Bombay. Apply to Box No. 316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 503

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PIANO and ORGAN. Apply DAWN PHOTO STUDIO, Gowalia Tank Road. 190

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 272

FOR SALE—A nice looking Roan C. B. PONY (gelding) about 13 hands, 7½ years, complete with saddle and bridle, very useful for district work. Price Rs. 200 or near offer. Sold for no fault. Apply to Box No. 216, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5818

THE MAGIC "ELECTRIC" POLISHING CLOTH. Requires no powder, paste or liquid and gives a lasting brilliance to all metals, jewellery silver and gold ornaments, etc., in one or two minutes only. Works wonderfully. Price per packet of a piece of 27" x 9". As. 14 only. Three for Rs. 2/8, six for Rs. 4/12, twelve for Rs. 9. Special quotations to Agents and Traders—J. J. SHAH & BROS., BHAVNAGAR. 431

FOR SALE—20 Miles of RAILWAY TRACK 2'6" Gauge, complete with Iron Sleepers, and 2 Locomotives same gauge, 20 H.P. Six-wheel coupled, and 9' Bogie Trucks with Spring Axle Boxes and Brakes all complete. Also 5 (five) Miles of LIGHT RAILWAY TRACK 2' gauge section 10 lbs. per yard, complete with Iron Sleepers, also 50 Tipping Wagons 2' gauge with roller bearings.

All offered owing to completion of contract. Full particulars and prices on application to Messrs. PALLONJEE EDULJEE & Son, Contractors, Khetwadi, Bombay. 514

TO BE LET

TO LET.—DEVLALI, CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road, large bungalow, well furnished, water laid. Apply JAMSHED & Co., Devlali. 123

SOONA CAZA KHANDALLA—Hall, Dining room, 4 bed rooms with baths and servants' quarters and stables for the season 498

TO LET.—Shop for any kind of business in prominent position Medows Street, near Tarachand Jeweller. Rent very moderate. Apply to No. 69. 480

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO BE LET—At Lanouli Bombay-Road, for the season, a BUNGALOW, fully furnished. Apply M. P. CONTRACTOR, 17, Hamam Street. 483

CHOWPATY, facing sea, airy ground floor of bunglow, large compound, electric lights, Hindu only. Apply SHANKERLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College. 494

MAHABALESHWAR—Well furnished bungalows, including Sandhurst Castle and St. James' Cottage, To Let. Apply to:—
ADARJEE BROS.
328 House Agents.

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar. "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.
For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines, Camp, Poona.

TO BE LET

TO LET—House No. 8, Staunton Road, (furnished), opposite Polo Ground Apply on premises. 449

TO LET.—Gowalia Tank—top bungalow on the hill—first floor. Rent Rs. 100 Any nationality. Apply within—D. L. BATLIBOI. 381

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re. Estate of BAI BAIAI MUNCHERJI MODY daughter of Mancherji Nusserwanji Mody.

PURSUANT to Section 320 of the Indian Succession Act X, of 1865 and Section 42 of the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act XXVIII, of 1866, NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed BAI BAIAI MUNCHERJI MODY, who died at Bombay, on or about the 13th Day of December 1914, and Probate of whose Will and Codicil thereto respectively dated 2nd November, 1903, and 19th March, 1910, respectively having effect throughout the whole of British India was granted on the 8th day of April 1915 unto Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Mody, (widow of Heerjibhoy Edulji Morris) and Messrs. Pestanjee Heerjibhoy Morris, Framjee Hormusji Arjani and Nusserwanji Framjee Mawdawalla the Executors named in the said Will, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors at the office of the undersigned their Attorneys at No. 14 K Hummum Street Fort Bombay within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the Executors will hand over the estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard to the claims of which they shall have then notice and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Persons entitled to or holding any securities or properties belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them or deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Attorneys for the abovenamed Executors.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1915.

MERWANJI, KOLA, ROMER, BILIMORIA,
465 Attorneys for the Executors.

NOTICE.

STANDARD COVERED GOODS WAGONS FOR THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited from firms in India, for the construction and delivery to the NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, during the official year 1915-16 of 179 Board Gauge Covered Goods Wagons (Standard type.)

2. The wagons must be completely constructed in the contractor's yard and delivered on rail free of all transit charges. Tenderers are required to state the place of delivery.

3. Copies of specifications, lists of materials such as wheels and axles etc., etc., which will be supplied by the Railway, forms of tender and agreement and drawings can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, North Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 30 per set which amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

4. Tenders which must be enclosed in sealed covers should be superscribed "Tenders for North Western Railway Wagons" and addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla. They will be received by him up to noon on 20th May 1915.

5. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tender.

(Sd.) P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla, the 19th April, 1915. 468

THE MEYER SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April 1915, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Account and Balance Sheet upto 31st December, 1914.
2. To appoint a Director in place of the retiring one.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 28th April to 12th May, 1915, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st April 1915. 508

NOTICE.

SHIP-OWNERS and agents whose claims have not already been submitted to the Director, Royal Indian Marine, are requested to submit to the undersigned as early as possible and in any case not later than the 10th May 1915, any claims they may have to put forward for investigation by the Committee appointed by Government to enquire into matters arising out of the taking up of vessels for War transport purposes.

All claims should be accompanied by full details as to the circumstances in which the sums claimed were expended and the names of the party or parties by and to whom they were paid.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
President.
Secretariat Buildings.
Bombay, 27th April, 1915. 520.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" sailing about the 3rd of May, 1915. Accommodation available in two, three and four-berthed cabins on promenade deck for 12—15 1st class passengers only.

Fare to Marseilles Rs. 400 to Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April, 1915, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt Directors' Report and Audited Accounts upto 31st December, 1914.
2. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
3. To appoint a Director in place of the retiring one.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 28th April to 12th May, 1915, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 21st April, 1915. 507

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 21 BALES BENGAL (BHIND) COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to Tramway Company's Stable, on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following cotton damaged by fire.

21 bales Bengal (Bhind) Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS GRAIN SWEEPING ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY AND WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th April, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

Teelseed, Cottonseed, Linseed, Wheat, Jawari, Toor, Bajree, Husk, Harda, Groundnut Seed, Empty Casks, Empty Drums, Old Cupboard, Broken Iron Wheel, Cast Iron pieces, Loose Iron Pipes, Turmeric, Dry Chillies, Iron Safe, Cotton, Dry Hides, Luggage, Old Records, Bags of Grain Sweepings and other miscellaneous goods.

The Auction Sale of the Mills belonging to the Southern Mahratta Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd will take place, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th May, 1915, instead of Wednesday, 12th May 1915.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS belonging to the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Coy., Ltd., situated in Hubli.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Coy., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th May, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in one lot:—

All the freehold and leasehold lands together with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery such as boilers, engines, spindles, looms, machinery, tools, etc., and other appliances as well as stocks of yarn and cloth, stores and book debts.

For further full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Office of Messrs. Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd., or the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGO, EX. PRIZE VESSELS.

By order of the Aden Prize Court and in accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, as from time to time amended, under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 4th May, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 3, the following uncleared cargo of the Prize Vessels "E F. Ferdinand" and "Lindenfels.":—

Bead ornaments, pine apple in syrup, black tea, silk brocade, Natural History specimens, lacquereдware, sterilized pure milk, 101 bags (sweeping) myroballam, linseed and teelseed, castorseed, cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent., will be required on the lots, being knocked down.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 194-196: 2: 4: 206: Case No. 304: 310: Carnac Rood.

Building Street No. 37-49: Case No. 314 Huseinkhan Khalifa Street.

Building Street Nos. 156-166: 317: 2-4: 454-458: Case No. 212: 200: 163: 35; Memonwada Road.

Building Street No. 209-213: Case No. 19 Parel Road.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th April, 1915.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO MORROW THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Khatau Mansion Mayo Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, chairs with and without arms, large sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, cloth presses, fancy teapoys, low chairs and easy chairs, brass and iron bedsteads, table lamps, rich carpets, etc., the property of C. D. de V. Babington Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, New Marine Lines, opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway Office, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and oakwood English dining chairs, dumbwaiters, oakwood English sideboard, drawing room suite, lined silk plush, drawing room cabinets, English chesterfield sofas and easy chairs one sweet toned piano by Rose and Co., one pianola with records, grandfather clock, blackwood carved furniture, single and double glass door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables fancy teapoys, cloth presses, low chairs and easy chairs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, brass and iron bedsteads, table lamps, rich carpets, etc., the property, of J. Frank Watson, Esq., Dy. Engineer, Bombay Improvement Trust and others.

The property of another gentleman.

One C. spring English rubber tyred victoria on perch by Lucas one rubber tyred shigram. One bay arab entire 14-3, goes well in harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill Road, near Mount Mary Chapel, Bandora, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, rich English carpets, table, hanging and hall lamps, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror door almyrahs cloth and gown presses, one sweet-tone cottage piano, by Rose and Co., teapoys, cane furniture, China matting, valuable garden pots, etc., etc., the property of J. C. Kiddle, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of the Executors of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Seedick.

One set of silver backed hair and clothes brushes with comb.

AT 2 PM.. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 secondhand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Bay arab horse, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 12-16 H.P. 4 cylinder, 4 seated, "Horbick" motor car in good running order.

By order of the Executors of the late Mr. Cawasji Curshedji contractor.

One handsome strong light victoria, in good order.

BENNET & CO.
Bombay, 28th April, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE on FRIDAY, 30th April, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

On FRIDAY, the 30th day of April, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell Public Auction, at "Rahim Mansions" (2nd Flat), on Colaba Causeway, opposite the Apollo Hotel, very valuable and handsome well made household furniture by John Roberts, Dewji Canji and others, comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, rich glass and porcelainware, meat-safes, marble topped tables, rich velvet upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, fancy tiled teapoys, rich engravings, rich table ornaments, rich carpets, iron double and single beds, mirror doors almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, towel horses, reclining sofas, book cases, glass door cupboards,—book stands, aluminum utensils etc., etc.

The property of H. Huggett, Esq., Manager, Messrs. Dunnett and Co., proceeding Home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th April, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY VERY RICH AND TASTEFUL HIGH CLASS FURNITURE, ETC.

AUCTION SALE of very rich tasteful and high class upto date household furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Mackenzie and Dewjee Canjee at Florence House Apollo Bunder on Thursday the 6th day of May 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), of Mr. H. A. H. Payne Solicitor proceeding home,

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 6th day of May, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Florence House, Apollo Bunder, (near Taj Mahal Hotel, Fort), the very rich artistic and high class quite upto date household furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge Mackenzie and Dewji Canjee consisting of sliding dining table for 15 men and chairs large size glass back sideboard, dinner-waggons and dumbwaiters, meatsafes, drawing-room rich plate glass shelf cabinets, elegant mirror cabinets, corner cabinets, rich velvet lined drawing room suite, very lovely glass decorated drawing room screen drawing room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, music Canterbury, writing and office tables and chairs, teapoys and centre tables English rich door curtains, single and double Iron and Brass double bedsteads, very richly carved and decorated teak and blackwood bedstead, single and double hand painted almiras, rich hand-painted vases and jars, fancy low and easy and lady chairs, bedroom sofas, lady's secretariat English palm stands, silver cabinet lined rich satin, lot of cane Singapore furniture, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, rich glass, crockery and platedware China and coir matting, etc., etc.

The property of H. A. H. Payne, Esq., Solicitor of Messrs. Payne and Co. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, 28th April, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

The Home of Quality Pictures

'Phone | Sandhurst Road | No. 1266.

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ONLY 3 DAYS LEFT.

THE TREY O' HEARTS

Rugged Realism Run Riot.

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

Look out for Saturday's Exceptional Programme.

THE SKATING RINK.

Friday 30th, April at 9-30 p. m.

NORMAN THE WIZARD

OF THE

International Society of Conjurors, London,

In his latest up-to-date Tricks & Illusions

Prices of admission Rs. 2 & 1.

Owing to the existing hot weather the Rink will be entirely closed from Monday 3rd May until further notice.

TO LET—Alfred Theatre, Calcutta, for a long period, and Empire Theatre, Bombay, on week days.

THE

Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.

will perform at the

EMPIRE THEATRE, FORT,

To-night, Wednesday, 28th, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BAZM-I-FANI.

i. e. Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet (In Oriental Garb)

Prices of admission Rs. 2, 1-8, 1-4, 1, As. 12 & 6

C. P. KHATOW,
(Telephone No. 286.) Proprietor

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

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The Largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets

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The following at 12 annas each.

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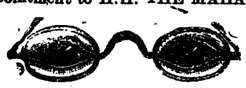
British Regiments at the Front.
The Campaign round Liege.
Hacking through Belgium.
Lloyd's A. B. C. of the War. Facts about the Countries involved, Armies and Navies engaged, etc.
Great Men of the Great War.
The "Windsor" Christmas Number. 15 coloured plates.
The First Phase of the Great War. "The Graphic Extras, 1914" Rs. 4.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON

Booksellers and Publishers.
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

By appointment to H.H. THE MAHARAJA



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PHIROZE M. DASTOOR EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Has 25 Years' Practical Experience in sight-testing retinoscopically, and holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia, Sir J. L. Jenkins (Chief Justice of Bengal); The Hon'ble Justices of the High Court; Members of the Legal and Medical Profession, and other high personages (one of which we append below):—

Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.

(Sd.) E. PETERS, M.B.,
Lt.-Colonel. I.M.S.

Prices: Extremely Moderate,
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction"
FREE ON APPLICATION.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the island and presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—

Note—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—

K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
Chief Agents.
17.19, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 27.

Conditions remain feebly unsettled. Rainfall occurred in south and north-east of the Peninsula and in the extreme north. The chief amounts are:—Tavoy and Cuttack one and a half inches, Sonamarg and Murree one, Peshawar and Chitaldrug a half, and Calingapatam two. Temperature is higher than usual in the Punjab and is low in Central Burma and north-east of the Peninsula.

Forecast:—A decrease of rainfall in the extreme north and on the north Madras coast.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 27th April 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Rawalpindi reports 0.27" of rain. Skies continue moderately clouded in the extreme north but remain clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess in the south-east Punjab. Temperature has fallen slightly but is still above the average at most stations.

The United Provinces—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the western districts. Day temperature is in defect at Allahabad; night temperature is above the average at Agra and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in Sind. Temperature during the day is higher than usual in upper Sind and west Rajputana. Night temperature is also in excess in upper Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in north Central India West. Night temperature is in excess at Indore.

The Central Provinces—Raipur reports 0.23" of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature both maximum and minimum is below the average at Raipur.

The Konkan—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity continues in excess at most stations. Maximum temperature is below the average at Hyderabad; minimum temperature is lower than usual in south Hyderabad and at Belgaum.

General Remarks—Light thundershowers are reported from the extreme north north Malabar and Mysore. A few falls occurred in the extreme eastern districts of the Central Provinces.

Light showers are likely in Malabar and Mysore. A few falls may occur in Hyderabad and the south-east Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 27th of April, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th)	77.2	70.5	68	..	10.32	—0.11
Jask	90.1	76.0	62	..	0.58	—3.49
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th)	93.6	81.8	71	..	4.43	0.74
PUNJAB—						
Multan	111.4	79.5	50	..	0.95	—0.75
Rawalpindi	96.8	68.0	72	0.27	11.94	1.68
Lahore	106.3	82.6	41	..	5.26	1.53
Hissar	110.5	79.0	40	..	3.89	..
Ambala	100.7	81.1	48	..	5.49	—1.39
Delhi	101.0	78.0	59	..	12.10	3.97
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	103.7	80.9	48	..	8.17	6.37
Mainpuri	103.4	78.5	48	..	4.85	2.02
Jhansi	107.6	82.8	24	..	3.61	1.69
Cawnpore	100.6	75.3	47	..	3.52	1.32
Allahabad	101.6	77.8	42	..	5.06	2.78
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	113.1	78.8	56	..	1.17	—0.08
Karachi	86.0	76.9	87	..	2.43	0.84
Ajmer	106.6	84.4	29	..	3.70	2.24
Jalpore	106.8	78.6	32	..	3.62	1.99
Kotah	108.8	86.8	23	..	5.98	4.64
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	100.0	75.0	63	..	1.43	0.90
Dwarka	85.7	78.4	88	..	2.42	1.74
Veraval	84.9	76.1	83	..	1.25	0.78
Rajkot	103.2	71.4	67	..	0.46	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	103.0	77.1	71	..	0.21	—0.47
Surat	94.5	78.3	69	..	0.83	—0.44
Ahmedabad	107.6	77.0	73	..	0.33	—0.09
Deesa	107.5	75.2	53	..	0.96	0.42
Neemuch	105.1	74.4	25	..	4.09	3.78
Indore	102.1	76.6	51	..	3.84	4.81
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	102.9	74.7	34	..	3.84	1.02
Saugor	104.0	78.8	28	..	3.70	1.13
Hoshangabad	105.9	77.8	34	..	5.11	3.22
Khandwa	107.5	75.4	47	0.04	3.15	1.87
Akola	108.5	76.7	31	..	5.59	3.38
Amroat	103.8	77.8	34	..	4.77	2.49
Nagpur	102.6	75.9	38	..	5.93	2.92
Chanda	103.5	76.0	41	..	5.86	2.46
Raipur	99.6	72.1	53	0.23	3.39	0.59
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.7	78.4	70	..	1.19	—3.54
Ratnagiri	89.8	76.9	67	..	0.64	—0.19
Mormugao	91.2	79.7	64	..	1.72	—0.23
Karwar	90.7	78.0	68	..	6.09	3.66
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	107.1	70.1	45	0.05	4.95	3.97
Ahmednagar	103.8	74.0	41	..	3.23	1.56
Poona	103.6	69.9	66	..	1.40	—0.31
Sholapur	105.5	77.1	46	..	6.67	4.53
Bijapur	103.0	72.1	50	..	6.52	4.27
Belgaum	97.8	68.6	54	..	5.03	1.19
Aurangabad	102.8	76.1	48	..	5.00	3.31
Nizamabad (Indur).	105.4	75.7	38	..	4.39	1.77
Hyderabad	97.2	73.2	70	0.02	5.00	1.86
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	94.6	76.1	71	0.17	4.12	—0.64
Calicut	91.8	77.7	82	0.36	15.83	4.87
Cochin	90.9	80.0	78	..	27.06	11.15
Colombo	90.5	76.9	94	..	21.46	—5.84
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.2	75.1	68	0.05	7.79	0.29
Bellary	101.3	75.5	61	..	5.03	2.73
Cuddapah	104.3	79.1	49	..	9.39	4.06
Madras	93.7	79.8	69	..	24.96	3.94
Bangalore	89.2	65.8	77	0.10	5.03	0.23
Coimbatore	97.3	71.6	65	0.04	7.80	0.56
Trichinopoly	100.1	75.6	63	..	7.75	—2.93
Negapatam	92.9	78.2	67	..	22.23	—7.96

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 27th April, 1915, was 30.051 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

AN EMDEN EXPLOIT.

AMAZING STORY FROM A LONELY ISLAND.

On the arrival of the steamship Clan Graham at Sydney from Mauritius recently her officers related an almost incredible story of an audacious exploit carried out by the Empden prior to her destruction by H.A.M.S. Sydney at the Cocos Islands.

The Clan Graham's officers asserted that while the vessel was at Port Louis, Mauritius, an interisland steamer arrived from Diego Garcia, a lonely dependency of Mauritius, which forms the apex of an isosceles triangle with Mauritius and the Cocos Islands at the remaining angles. According to the crew of this vessel the Emden arrived at Diego Garcia one morning some time after war was declared, and anchored off the island. The population, knowing nothing of the outbreak of hostilities, welcomed Captain von Muller and his officers most cordially and entertained them lavishly. The captain, taking in the situation, refrained from mentioning the fact that he was an enemy, and proceeded to turn it to his advantage by informing the islanders that his vessel badly needed docking. He followed this up by offering to careen his vessel in the harbour and employ the islanders to clean the bottom, paying them liberally for the work.

The islanders readily agreed. Accordingly the Emden was run on a sandy beach, and willing hands set to work scraping off the barnacles. When the work of cleaning the vessel was finished the islanders were handsomely rewarded, and the cruiser was refloated. She remained at the anchorage for a couple of days, and meanwhile engineers from the cruiser were told off to repair a motor boat belonging to the Diego Garcians, which was lying disabled in the harbour. This act was highly appreciated by the people, and on leaving they all turned out and gave the ship and her officers a most enthusiastic send-off.

Captain von Muller offered to take a mail off from the island, and a bulky mailbag was sent to the Emden just before she put to sea. The story goes that the mail was duly delivered, being transferred to one of the steamers intercepted by the raiding cruiser a few days after her visit to Diego Garcia.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 26th April, 1915.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr..	29.813 inches.
Temperature of Air ...	83.5 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	76.9 "
Dew Point ...	74.5 "
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.746 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) ...	2.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air ...	89.7 "
Minimum do. do. ...	73.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	NE,WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	133 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Low Water. Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	April.	h. m.	ft. in.	Ap.	h. m.	ft. in.
TU.	27	m 9 40	27 1	27	m 3 17	16 11
		9 46a	27 5		3 34a	18 0
W	28	m 10 27	28 5	28	m 3 55	15 6
		10 28a	27 11		4 29a	17 8
TH.	29	m 11 13	29 5	29	m 4 34	14 4
		11 10a	28 3		5 5a	13 4
F.	30	m 11 59	30 1	30	m 5 14	13 7
	May.	11 53a	28 3	May	5 51a	17 6
SAT.	1			1	m 5 55	13 3
		0 45a	30 3		6 38a	13 10
SUN.	2	m 0 37	27 11	2	m 6 38	13 6
		1 32a	29 11		7 23a	15 4
M.	3	m 1 23	27 3	3	m 7 24	14 3
		2 22a	29 2		8 24a	19 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April,	Sunrise	Sunset
" 27 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 13m.	" 6h. 59m
" 28 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 13m.	" 7h. 0m
" 29 (Thursday)	" 6h. 13m.	" 7h. 0m
" 30 (Friday)	" 6h. 12m.	" 7h. 0m
May. 1 (Saturday)	" 6h. 11m.	" 7h. 1m
" 2 (Sunday)	" 6h. 11m.	" 7h. 1m
" 3 (Monday)	" 6h 10m.	" 7h. 1m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915, April 7th, 1h. 42.4s. a.m. New Moon 1915, April 14th, 6h 5-7m. p.m. First quarter 1915 April 22nd, 9h. 9.1m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 April 29th, 7h. 49.5m. p.m.

GERMANS SHORT OF OFFICERS.

TREMENDOUS WASTAGE OF GUNS AND MUNITIONS.

The losses of German officers, the wastage of guns and projectiles, and the moral wastage of the German army are the points dealt with in a recently published French official review of the war for six months.

It is beyond all disputes that the proportion of officers, and notably officers by profession, has been enormously reduced. A report made in December showed that in 124 companies, active or reserve, there were only 49 officers of the active army. At the present time active regiments have an average of 12 professional officers, the reserve regiments nine to ten, and new reserve regiments six to seven. If Germany creates new army corps, and if the war lasts ten months, she will reduce almost to nothing the professional officers in each regiment.

On the other hand, the French regiments have been constantly kept at a minimum of 18 professional officers per regiment.

GUN WASTAGE.

Dealing with the German losses in artillery, the compiler states that on Dec. 28 the 66th Regiment of artillery entrained at Courtrai for Germany 22 guns, of which 18 were used up. On Dec. 21 and 22 77 guns of heavy artillery, no longer serviceable, were sent to Cologne.

For some weeks we have noted the very peculiar aspect of the marking on the bands of a great number of shells of the 77 gun, observes the recorder. When these markings are compared with those of shells fired three months ago, it is plain beyond all question that the tubes are worn, and that many of them required to be replaced. This loss in guns is aggravated by the necessity which has arisen of drawing upon the original army corps for the guns assigned to the recently formed corps or those in course of formation. Several regiments of field artillery have in fact had to give up two batteries.

LACK OF MUNITIONS.

Moreover, the German artillery lacks, and has lacked for a very long time munitions. It has been obliged to reduce its consumption of shells in a notable degree. No doubt is possible in this respect. The statements of prisoners since the Battle of the Marne, and still more since the Battle of the Yser, make it clear that the number of shots allowed to the batteries for each action is strictly limited. There have been found on officers killed or taken prisoners the actual orders prescribing positively a strict economy of munitions.

For the last three months, too, it has been noticed that the quality of the projectiles is mediocre. Many of them do not burst. On January 7, in the course of a bombardment of Laventie, scarcely any of the German shells burst. The proportion of non-burst was estimated at two-fifths by the British on Dec. 14: two-thirds by the Belgians at Furnes in January; and at two-thirds by the French in the same month. On Jan. 3 at Bourg-et-Comin, and at other places since, shrapnel fell, the explosion of which scarcely broke the envelope, and the bullets were projected without any force. About the same time the French Fourteenth Army Corps was fired at with shrapnel loaded with fragments of glass, and on several points of their front shell casings of very bad quality have been found, denoting hasty manufacture and the use of material taken at hazard.

ANCIENT WEAPONS.

There are numerous indications, too, that the Germans are beginning to run short of their 1898 pattern rifle. Some of the last reinforcements are armed with carbines or rifles of a poor sort, without bayonets. Others have not even rifles. Prisoners taken at Woevre had old pattern weapons.

As to the moral deterioration of the Germans, the statements of prisoners and pocket-books and letters found upon prisoners afford ample testimony. The unshakeable faith manifested at the opening of the war no longer exists. Moreover, the inevitable reaction has set in, as the result of the false reports of successes on both fronts. Many letters found on officers admitted the likelihood of defeat, and some were characterised by a note of despair.

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Look at this bonnie boy—he was 2½ years old when this photograph was taken. His parents say "He is a splendid little chap, sweet-tempered and intelligent; we think the fine start he had on Glaxo for two years is to be thanked for this happy state of affairs, and we do thank it."

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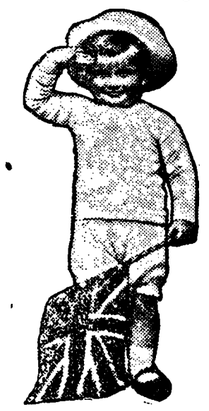

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COMMERCIAL.

COTTON STILL GOING STRONG.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 27.

The cotton situation remains unchanged. The same steady firm feeling still prevails. The buyer is always on the spot to take advantage of any temporary decline, and now it is whispered large orders are on the market from Russia. With the best-informed members of the trade this remarkable strength of the market is looked upon as somewhat uncanny: the talent on the Exchanges shrug their shoulders and dub the position paradoxical. The latter are still hanging fire with their operations awaiting inspiration from the acreage bogey, while prices are slipping away which will probably not return again in the present age. Not only is there a strong and persistent demand for ready staple, but every opportunity is availed of to secure distant stuff from solid sellers at the rates which are currently quoted. So far as Indian cotton is concerned, the quotations for 1916 are a mere farce, and it is open to question whether an extra Rs. 10 per candy would be sufficient inducement for relliable sellers to subscribe their names to a two-thousand-bale responsibility. Messrs. Hubbard Brothers & Co., in a recent circular say the rise "is a puzzle even to the best-informed merchants, though it is usually ascribed to two reasons—one the gradual reopening of trade with India and the distant East, together with the manufacture of uniforms, etcs.; the other the estimate presented by the Journal of Commerce as to the reduction of acreage in Texas and Oklahoma." If these two explanations are all that can be furbished up to account for the rise in rates, the question might well be left at the "puzzle": the latter is a little more indefinite, but infinitely more illuminating owing to its candour. Messrs. Weld & Co., received a cable from their Liverpool firm, which was despatched late last Saturday night, stating—"Last night tremendous rains over a large part of Texas: have done great damage necessitating replanting: will take ten days before farmwork can be resumed." This may not amount to much, but still it must be labelled as an unfavourable report. As the market is quite stiff enough without the assistance of further damaging rain factors, a few more untoward intimations of this nature will settle the situation for good, and we shall find ourselves sailing up the seven-penny gradient earlier than it was generally anticipated, more especially if the enemy receives a "Knock-out" Flanders way at no distant date. Amen.

THE DEMAND FOR WOOL.

A correspondent writes in a home paper:—At the third series of Colonial wool sales in London, which closed on March 31, prices for cross-breds marked an advance of 10 per cent. on the figures of the previous month's auctions. The quotations for medium and coarse qualities of crossbred wools were higher than at any time since 1872-3. Of the 144,000 bales offered 109,000 were taken for the home trade, 12,000 on French and Russian accounts, and 5,000 for America, while 18,000 were either not offered or were withdrawn. The demand for crossbreds is phenomenal on the part of Yorkshire manufacturers, who are carrying out Army clothing contracts for Great Britain, France, and Russia, and who are now finding the supplies of wool in advance of the machinery and labour available for dealing with them. The demand for merino wools, on the other hand, owing to the absence of American competition, was less, and prices fell about 10 per cent. The licences to export merino and blackfaced wool to the United States are now being granted with greater freedom by the War Trade Department of the Board of Trade, and it is expected that at the next sales, which begin on April 20, a strong American demand will be forthcoming. Wool is now reaching this country in much greater quantities, and for the April Sales in London the available total is 221,000 bales.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, April 26th.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool			10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			4,000
" " Sales of East Indian			300
" " Imports			Nil.
Mid. Americans			5.78d.
Egyptian F.G.F.			8.20d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May		10.20
	July		10.48
New York Official noon call	May		10.24
	July		10.52
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May		9.93
	July		10 29

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 26th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.68	5.68
June-July	5.75	5.75
July-Aug.	5.83	5.83
Oct.-Nov.	6.00	5.99
Jan.-Feb.	6.06	6.05
March-April.	6.11	6.10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, April 26th.

Good Bengal M. G.	4.32
F. G. " "	4.44
Fine " "	4.56
Good Oomra "	4.72
F. G. " "	4.84
Fine " "	4.96
Good M. G. Oomra	4.72
Fine " "	4.96

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right. C 14

Good Broach	5.25
F. G. "	5.40
Fine "	5.55

MONEY MARKET.

London, April. 26th.

Bar Silver, Spot	23 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
" " " " 6 "	4½
Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans	2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 26th.

THE MAIL.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs C.I.F. May-June Sellers	67-3
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June Paid.	66
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June	66
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom	2,425,000
Choice White Wheat Exclusive paid	65-9
White Bombay Wheat May	69-3
Soft Red Wheat—Not offered	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—60lbs. Sellers	64-9
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal	
Karachi Barley	26/3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April-May Sellers	49½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May Sellers	54½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May Sellers	50½
Toria Rapeseed—Nominal.	
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nominal.	
Calcutta Linseed:—Buyers	52-9

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May Buyers.	49/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull Nominal	£7-12 6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£79⅝
Copper Braziers	£96
Yellow Metal	9½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	17
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£15 to 15¼

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, nominally	30
Hard Spelter	40
English Best Selected Copper	87

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/6
Ceylon Rubber	2, 3⅜

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystal C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay. According to quality. Duty paid.	22/3 to 23/3

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April 24th.

(Delayed in transmission.)

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June	18/1½
July	17/9
August-September	17/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
June	18/3
July	17/10½
August-September	17/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta	
June	19/10½
July	19/6
August-September	19/0
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. June	20, 0
July	19/7½
August-September	19/1½

Tone:—Firm.

Mauritius Sugar unchanged.

London, April 26th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta—	
June	18/1½
July	17/9
August-September	17/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.—	
June	18/3
July	17/10½
August-September	17/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta—	
June	19/10½
July	19/6
August-September	19/0
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.—	
June	20/0
July	19/7½
August-September	19/1½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 27.

This morning the market was steady at about the highest rates touched yesterday, but there was very little enquiry for forward contracts. Southern styles were offering, but no business was reported.

Ready cotton was in fair demand. At Colaba the morning conditions prevailed, and the market ruled steady.

We quote:—

Fine M. G. Broach, May 233.
Fine M. G. Bengal, May 170.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola, May, 203-4.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good Bengal, January 197.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola, January 230.
Good M. G. Broach, April 264/8.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	236	Apl. 25'16
M"G. Bengals (Bv. terms)	235	..	..	May 1915
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms)	..	..	199	Jan. 25'16
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh	182	168	..	May 1915
M.G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bnagalkote	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	207	..	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpore	215	..	..	Do.
M G. Yeotmal	212	..	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	209	..	..	Do.
M. G. Oomrawatee (description)	207	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm. Fair staple	205	..	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	231	Do.
H. G. Westerns	..	..	214/5	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	221	May 25'15
M. G. Miraj	..	..	236	Do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	234/5	Do.
M. G. Broach	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	172	..	..	Do.
M.G. Akola, Khagm.	233	..	..	Jan. 1916

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 26th April, 1915.—

Cotton	29,658 Bales.
Wheat	18,193 cwts.
Linseed	11,899 "
Rape Rai and Mustard Seed	6,753 "
Ginjellyseed	1,567 "
Poppyseed	1,349 "
Groundnuts	2,306 "
Castorseed	5,774 "
Rice	2,993 "
Myrabollams	3,773 "
Cottonseed	3,467 "
Gram	5,556 "
Joowar	4,118 "
Barley	2,254 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.

White Pessi 85 per cent. ... Rs. 7, R. R. R.
April-May ... Rs. 6-11, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi April-May ... Rs. 6-9-6, R. D. per cwt.
Red hard 50 per cent. ... Rs. 6, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. ... Rs. 6-11, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.

Ready ... Rs. 7-5, B. T. per cwt.
Forward April-May ... Rs. 7-14-9, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.

Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ... Rs. 6-8, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ... Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ... Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt.

Poppyseed. Tone forward steady ready quiet.

Ready ... Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Forward ... Rs. 7-4, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts. ... Rs. 26-8, B. T. per candy.
Rs. 27, B. T. per cwt.
Mowraseed ... Rs. 4, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.

Ready ... Rs. 5-11, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed. ... Rs. 2-10, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.

Bold White 85 per cent. ... Rs. 8-9, R. D. per cwt. nominal.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent ... Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni ... Rs. 36, B. T. per candy.
Mughi ... Rs. 41-8, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat ... Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Kathiawar 10 per cent. ... Rs. 44-4, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore ... Rs. 38, B. T. per candy nominal.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 31-32d. May.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 7-32d. May.
Do. 4 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 9-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do	174
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	133½
Do. Shanghai	170½
60 d-s. Yokohama	149.

BULLION.

English Bar Gold	24-8-0
Australian do	25-3-0.
Bombay do	24-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-10-0
English Dragons	15-0-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	62-2-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 27.

The Cotton Mill Share Market displayed rather a weak tone to-day. Tata Iron and Steel shares also declined in sympathy with the Mill shares.

In Mill shares Davids dropped and closed at Rs. 556½. Fazulbhai at Rs. 441½. Standards at Rs. 980. Madhavji at Rs. 1,140. Kohinoors at Rs. 695.

Centrals stood steady at Rs. 1,880 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,310.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 270 and Simplex at Rs. 272½.

Currimbhai declined to Rs. 182½ and Edward Sassoons to Rs. 170.

Bank of Bombay shares stood firm at Rs. 1,600. Bank of India shares advanced to Rs. 564.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 912½.

Bombay Electric Tram Company ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 216½.

Tapti Valley Railway shares were placed at Rs. 572½.

Alcock and Ashdown shares were placed at Rs 235 X. D.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 100.

Bamankwa's were placed at Rs. 2½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes (small pieces) were placed at Rs. 94.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 99¾ (long-dated.).

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montague & Co., writing from London on April 1st, say:—

GOLD.

The following amount was received by the Bank of England:—

Mar. 31st. £66,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

Mar. 26th £55,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Argentina.
Mar. 29th £20,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Argentina.
Mar. 29th £20,000 insovereigns set aside on account of Argentina.
Mar. 30th £300,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Argentina.
Mar. 30th £300,000 in sovereigns set aside on miscellaneous account.
Mar. 31st £700,000 in sovereigns set aside on miscellaneous account.
Mar. 31st £400,000 in sovereigns set aside on account o Argentina.

During the week the net reduction was £1,789,000.

It is stated on the authority of the Canadian Treasury that the Bank of England holding at Ottawa is now about £18,000,000 in value and that the recent large receipts by New York from Canada only included about £3,600.000 out of the stock held on account of the Bank of England; the remainder was drawn from the stocks held by Canadian Banks.

SILVER.

The tone has continued fairly good, although prices have been rather erratic.

The quotation dipped from 23½d. on the 26th ultimo to 23 3/8d. on the 27th ultimo. After recovering to 23½d. by the 30th ultimo, another fall took place, on this occasion to 23d. A slight improvement ensued to-day, and the price was quoted 23 9/16d. at which the market is quiet and steady.

The irregularity of prices is chiefly owing to an absence of continuity in orders from the Indian Bazaars. The drop to 23 3/8d. created a demand from India, but orders began to fall off as the price rallied, and the proximity of Easter did not improve matters.

China has been a buyer intermittently, and Continental orders have been again in evidence.

An Indian Currency Return for March 22nd gave details as follows Lakh of Rupees.

Notes in Circulation	60,19.
Reserve in Silver Coin	30,81.
Gold Coin and Bullion	7,73.
Gold in England	7,65.

The stock in Bombay consists of 7,800 bars, as compared with 7,100 last week.

A shipment of 185,000 oz. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

During the month of March, the movements of prices have been more active than for several months past, and the inclination has been toward a higher level. Statistics are appended:—

Average Price	23.708 cash.
Highest Price	24.5/16 "
Lowest Price	23.1/8 "

The silver market will be closed on Saturday, the 3rd instant. Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Mar. 26 23 3/4 cash.
Mar. 27 23 3/8 "
Mar. 29 23 5/8 "
Mar. 30 23 3/4 "
Mar. 31 23 1/2 "
Apr. 1 23 9/16 cash. [No quotation fixed for forward delivery for the above.

Bank Rate	5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std.	77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz.	Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz.	Nominal.

Average for the week. 23.593 cash, No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery to ¼d. below that fixed a week ago.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 26.

A feature of to-day's share market was high price paid for Fort Gloster jute mill shares at 191 while Kamarhatty advanced to 151. Others in this section of the market maintained their position as a whole. Tea shares changed hands at full rates. Coal shares were irregular. Gopal's were lower at 6/12 while Bokar's and Teetulmuri advanced on a strong inquiry.

Following sales were reported:—

Coal-Bokaro and Ramghar 12/8, 12/12; Gopalichuck 6/8, 6/10; 6/12; Koosunda 17/4; Raneegunge 22/12; Teetulmuri 9/14, 10,10/2.

Jute-Barnagore 75; Delta 174, 175, 176; Empire (ord) 12/4, 12/6, 12/2; Fort Gloster (ord) 191; Howrah (ord) 128; Hooghly (ord) 14; Hooghly (prefs) 11; Kamarhatty (ord) 147, 148, 149, 150, 160; Kinnison (ord) 280, 282; Kinnison (prefs) 122; Kelvin (ord) 144, 145; Reliance (ord) 111, 112, 112/8; Amlucki 60, S. L.; Bishnanth 28, 28/8; East India 97, 98; Hathikera 26/4, 26/8; Lohagur 39/2; Longview 145; Rajabori 115.

Miscellaneous:—Beechwood estate (debs) 103; Carew and Co. 77/8, 78/8; Cawnpore Sugar 78; Hooghly Jute (debs) 104/8; Port Shillong 17/4; Reliance Jute (debs) 104/8; Sahadara-Saharnpore (ord) 137.

Government Securities:—Government paper three and a half per cent was quoted Rs. 93/10.

BANK OF MADRAS RATE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 27.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

DEFAMATION SUIT AGAINST THE "MAHRATTA."

THE CASE DECIDED TO GO ON FOR TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 27.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, editor of the "Mahratta," to-day appeared before Mr. H. L. Cross, the City Magistrate, to show cause why a suit for defamation filed against him by Dr. N. R. Bhide, L. M. and S. should not be proceeded with. The paragraph complained of by Dr. Bhide, appeared in the issue of the "Mahratta" of the 14th March.

Dr. Bhide alleges that the mischief-makers here alluded to in the article in question referred to himself as it was he who had made efforts to have the general election postponed as his name did not appear on the roll of those entitled to vote, while a number of persons who were not entitled to vote figured on the roll. It was he also who had helped to organize the public meeting in order to lend support to the majority in the municipality who were in favour of the postponement of the election.

Mr. Kelkar in his reply stated that the words were not defamatory and if held defamatory they were privileged under Exception 3 to Section 499. The mischief referred to lay in making groundless and undeserved attacks on the work of the Municipality and seeking postponement of election at the eleventh hour. The words complained of, he said, were fair comment on the activity of the persons generally concerned in this public affair. After hearing both sides, Mr. L. J. Apte appearing for the complainant and Mr. Kelkar in person, the Magistrate decided that the case should go for trial.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

April 26.

Aviemoor	Williams	Rangcon
April 27		
Cannizero	Smith	Middlesbro
Buyo Maru	Kamataka	Rangoon

The following vessels have entered the Docks for loading.

Steamers	Pundua	for	Zanzibar
"	Aviemoor	for	Rangoon
"	Cannizero	for	Middlesbro

The following vessels received Port clearance yesterday.

Steamer	Navara	for	London

S. S. City of Cairo:—The Ellerman Line s.s. City of Cairo passed Port Said, homeward bound, on the 26th instant.

S. S. Aviemoor:—The steamer Aviemoor, 2,382 tons, Captain C. F. Williams, arrived here on Monday evening from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice on board.

S. S. Cannizero:—The steamer Cannizero, 3,899 tons, Captain W. H. Smith, arrived here yesterday from Middlesbro, having left that port on the 23rd March last, with general goods on board.

S. S. Buyo Maru:—The steamer Buyo Maru 3,247 tons, Captain G. Kamataka, arrived here yesteeday from Rangoon, having left that port on the 17th instant, with a cargo of oil on board.

S. S. Novara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Novara, 4,250 tons, Captain Hatherington, will sail to-day for London via Karachi, Aden, etc., with a general cargo and passengers on board.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Tuesday, April 27th, 1915.

A. Heraklos	Berg	W. A. G & Co
B. Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co
C. Colenso	Stephens	J. F. & Co
F. Fluent		D. Nanjee & Co
H. Heiyo Maru	Nakumra	M. B. Kaisha
K. Kinkasan Maru		N. Y. K
N. Miltiades Embricos	Charidons	D. Nanjee & Co
P. Soldier Prince		D. Nanjee & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	M. Ismail	K. N & Co.
Forden		
Courland		
Sabarmati		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Kirin Maru	Sasaki	N Y Kaisa
3	Jeddah	Loftus	T. Morrison & Co
4	Luzon Maru	Minita	N. Y. K.
5	Bahrein	Bouvet	T. Morrison & Co
8	Montebello	Arcidiacario	Boldovino & Co M. Italian
12	Firenzie	Merlo	Boldovino & Co M. Italian
14	Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
15	Barpeta	Minnett	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Navara	Hatharington	M. M. & Co
4	Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co
5	Persia	Selby Hall	P. & O Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Williams	
Baron Fairlie	MacDonald	W. & A.G. & Co
Buyo Maru	Kamataka	
Cannizero	Smith	
Clan Farquhar	Kerr	T. M. & Co
Kasenga	Exford	W. & A. G. & Co
Nour-er-Bahr	Nacoda	G.A. Mithwani
Okara	Livingston	M. M & Co
Ornara	Lean	M. M & Co
Palamcotta	Dowling	M. M. & Co
Pundua	Andreasen	M. M. & Co
Umeta	Moxon	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Miltiades Embricos (s) 100 bales wool, E. Mohomed; 9 bales goats hair, F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia (s) 6 bales cowhides, C. Rahimtoola & Sons; 17 bales cowhides, 85 bales sheep and goat skins, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 35 cases bristles, Allen Bros.; 1 bundle woollen carpets, Couts and Co.; 14 cwts. kachura, S. Khetsey.

Soldier Prince (s) 100 bales hemp, M. E. Umrigar & Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Conizaro (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay & Co.

FOR HULL.

Colcuso (s) 50 bales hemp, D. M. Doongajee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Fluent (s) 55 bales cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.; 300 cwts. mustard seed, K. Dewchand & Co.; 6,000 cwts. linseed, 500 cwts. rapeseed, 3,998 cwts. teelseed, 2,000 cwts. castorseed, 1,860 cwts. mowraseed, 4,590 cwts. massoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR CRISTIANIA.

Hiracles (s) 150 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve & Co.; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Hiracles (s) 100 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Firenze (s) 550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 220 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Jeddah (s) 700 bales cotton, W. Pavri & Co.; 500 bales cotton, C. Boggiano & Co.; 40 bales cotton, K. Reeve & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Montebello (s) 650 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 43 bales cotton, K. H. Kayam & Co.; 75 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jofferbhoy; 400 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Heiyo Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YAKOHAMA.

Heiyo Maru 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Heiyo Maru (s) 475 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.; 400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Luzon Maru (s) 75 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

Kirin Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Bruel & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Heiyo Maru (s) 525 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Luzon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 150 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Kirin Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 100 bales cotton, G. Dossa & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 6 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 1,500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI

Kirin Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.; 2,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oriental (s) 500 bales cotton, M. Amersey & Co.; 500 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons & Co.; 25 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 400 bales cotton, C. Bomonjee & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, M. B. Kaisha; 175 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental (s) 200 bales cotton twist, C. Bomanjee & Co.; 275 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 325 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Kasara from Busreh, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—30 bundles, 54 bags dates, 1 bundle specie, 17 bundles wool, 50 bundles, 200 bags fish, 20 bags apricots, 150 bags rice, 215 bags gram dall, 16 cases raisins, 100 bales gunny bags, 1 bundle skins, 2 packages canvas, 15 nongs empty drums, 1 nong empty gas cylinders.

S. S. Barpeta from Busreh, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—55 cases, 12 carboys rosewater, 10 carboys vinegar, 84 bags almonds, 13 bags pistas, 197 bags dry dates, 15 cases dry colour, 500 bags rice, 7 bags, 52 cases, raisins, 1 case indigo, 56 bundles asafoetida, 37 bundles wool, 152 bundles dry fish, 5 bundles specie, 7 tins pearls, 784 bales cotton, 6 bales, 1 case printing papers, 312 cases iron nails, 4,054 bags sardines.

S. S. Pandua from Durban, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—162 tons coal, 3,118 bundles cloves, 198 bundles clove stems, 29 pieces, 39 tusks, 2 cases ivory, 71 bags empty bottles, 12 nongs empty cylinders, 1 case rhino horns, 1 case hippo teeth, 1 case trophies.

S. S. Montebello from Genoa, Agents, Maritimba Italiana:—10 cases vermouth, 65 cases wine, 52 packages vermicelli, 10 bags seeds, 10 bags ferment, 1,500 bags almonds, 4,000 bags sugar, 15 cases oil, 6 cases fruits, 18 cases conserves, 100 cases soap, 1 case watches, 10 cases cotton yarn, 20 cases cotton goods, 21 bales yarn coil, 14 cases saffron, 7 cases animal horns, 1 case tortoise shells, 206 bags gum arabic, 4 bales, 7 cases papers, 136 slabs marble, 8,880 pieces marble tiles, 562 barrels cement.

S. S. Umeta from Newcastle, (in Australia), Agents, M. M. & Co.:—1,238 tons coal, 60 casks tallow, 223 cases jams, 42 cases biscuits, 23 cases canned fruits, 1 case cakes.

S. S. Clan Farquhar from Laurenco Marques (Delagoabay), Agents, T. Morrison and Co.:—6,872 tons coal.

Supplement to S. S. Ormara of 23.4.15, from Moulmein:—6,690 bags rice.

Carry a box of Zymole Trokeys in your pocket. They are a good thing to have about you, oft'times preventing a little hoarseness from resulting in a hard cough. 11

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
TO-NIGHT 6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 P. M.
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDS THEATRE
Last Night of our Present Programme.
VARIETIES
AND
CINEMA
TO-MORROW---THURSDAY
GALA NIGHT AND CHANGE
A BIG BLUNDER
AT THE
GAIETY

"SYRUP BRAHMI"

Used with remarkable success in Loss of Memory, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Insanity, and Mental Derangements. Removes hoarseness and improves the voice, and as such is valuable to Singers and Speakers.

Price Ans. 12 per phial.

EXTRACT GULANCHA LIQ. Co.

Our Liquid extract of Gulancha with our LIQUID EXTRACT OF KALMEGHA is an excellent combination for Malarial fever at all its stages. It enriches blood, improves appetite, removes dropsy and Anaemia and all liver complaints.

Price Re. one a phial.

EXTRACT KURCHI LIQ.

A specific for acute and chronic Dysentry, Used in conjunction with our LIQUID EXTRACT OF BAEL, it cures even the most obstinate cases.

Price Rs. 1-4 per phial.

"AQUA PTYCHOTIS CONC."

This wellknown preparation of ours is highly efficacious in Diarrhoea, Flatulence and other digestive disorders.

Price Ans. Eight per phial.

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

Agents:—NATIONAL AGENCY, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee Meeting.

Chamber of Commerce, Balloting for a representative to the Legislative Council, Last Day, 10-30 a.m., to 4 p.m.

The Phoenix and Gold Mohur Mills Ordinary General Meetings, Apollo Street, 2-30 and 3 p.m.

Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Annual General Meeting, Albert Hall, Waudby Road, 5-15 p.m. (B. T.).

Edward Sassoon Mills Co. and Meyer Sassoon Mills Co Ordinary General Meeting at 4 and 5 p.m., Rampart Row.

THURSDAY, April 29.

High Court, Appellate side sitting, 11-30. p.m.

Bombay Telephone Co, annual general meeting, 6-30 p.m. Home Street.

Orient Club, annual general meeting, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY April 30.

English Mail due at 7 a.m.

Iranian Association, Annual Meeting, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY. MAY 2.

Demonstration to the Very Revd. Mgr. L. C. Pera by the parishioners at the Antonio deSouza School Hall, Victoria Road, Byculla at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 4 to 7, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Semi-final.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

LOCH—At Bombay, on the 17th April, to Captain and Mrs. Carysfort Loch a son.

STROTHER SMITH—At Kenilworth, Naini Tal, on the 21st April 1915 the wife of Captain F. F. Strother Smith, I.M.S. of a daughter.

BETROTHAL.

EVANS-GORDON—McMAHON—A marriage has been arranged between Captain K. Evans-Gordon, Central India Horse only son of Lt.-Col. A. Evans-Gordon (late Bengal Staff Corps) and Mrs. Evans-Gordon of Wican Croft, Northwood Middlesex, and Irene Earle, youngest daughter of Sir Henry and Lady McMahon, the Residency, Cairo.

MARRIAGE.

BOND—SMITH—At Christ Church, Mussoorie on the 17th April, by the Rev. Canon Oldham, Chaplain, Mussoorie, Norman Aubrey Bond Divisional Traffic Manager, E. I. Ry., Cawnpore, to Blanche Maud Youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Smith of Mussoorie.

EYLES—MACMARQUIS—On the 19th April 1915, by the Rev. Maloney Chaplain, Mhow, Clive Egerton Eyles to Norah Irene Macmarquis.

DEATHS.

BOYD—At her residence, Egremont House, Delamere Terrace, London, W., Annie Cecilia wife of Sqn-Lieuts. Col. Herbert Boyd, M.D., late 45th Sikhs.

BULL—At Chupra on 18th April, the result of an accident, Edward J. Bull, District Engineer eldest son of Mr. R. G. Bull, R.M. (Retd.) Newry, Ireland.

WALKER—Killed in action in East Africa on the 12th April, Major William Archibald Smail Walker, 46th Punjabis, attached 130th King George's Own Baluchis (J. R.) Deeply regretted by his brother officers and all ranks.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

Bombay, April 28.

1081.—Mobilization Guards.—The Officer Commanding "C" Company will detail 3 N.-C. Officers and 9 men to parade daily at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. on and from 28th instant. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, Havresacks and Waterbottles. Any information required by N.C. Os and men regarding the above duties should be obtained from the Officer Commanding Company.

Next for duty.—"A. E. & D." Company, commencing Wednesday night, May 5th.

143.—"C" Company.—Signalling Class on Thursday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

144.—Regimental Order No. 124 of 10th instant as far as it refers to No. 6581 Vol. A. E. Kelly, "A" Coy. is cancelled.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Band Master commencing at 6-15 p.m.

Patriotic March.—"Carry on!" ...Ord Hume.
Overture.—"Raymond" ..... Thomas.
Valse Intermezzo.—"Flirtation" .....Steck.
Selection.—"Les Contes D'Hoffmann" Offenbach.
"Dance of the Hours" and "Finale" from.—"La Gioconda" .....Ponchielli.
Selection.—"The Pirates of Penzance" Sullivan.
Oriental Scene.—"A Dervish Chorus" .Sebek.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Arabia with the homeward Mails of the 3rd instant arrived at London on Saturday morning the 24th idem.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society Town Hall, Bombay, at 6 p.m. (S. T.). "A Note on a Cure-Charm for the Bite of the Boda Snake" by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra will be read.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association will be held in the Bombay Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street, on Monday, 3rd May, at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.). Surgeon-General R. W. Lyons, will preside. All the Members of the Association are requested to attend the meeting.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF GLORY.

A demonstration will be given by the parishioners of the Church of Our Lady of Glory to the Very Rev. Mgr. L. C. Pera at the Antonio DeSouza School Hall, Victoria Road, Byculla on Sunday, the 2nd May, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. Frank Oliveira Third Presidency Magistrate, will preside.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

Revd. Fr. Healy S. J. (of the New Zealand Mission) who has been for a short stay and who is giving some eloquent and taking sermons in this City, will lecture in the Catholic Library, Cavel Street, on Sunday at 7 p. m. on "Some Aspects of Australian Life." Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar Kt. has kindly consented to preside.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

Joakim Antonio Dias, a butler, aged about 22 years residing at Kalbadevi, was removed on Sunday by his friends to the Sir J. J. Hospital. He was suffering from the effects of hydrophobia, and he died on Monday at the hospital. The deceased had spoken to his friends about his having been bitten by a dog at Goa four years ago.

DEATH OF A BOMBAY POLICE INSPECTOR.

Mr. Henry M. Salway, Inspector Bombay City Police, died yesterday at Hyderabad Deccan, at the age of 44. Mr. Salway came out to India in 1893 with the 7th Royal Fusiliers and in 1898 joined the Poona Police. Two years later Mr. Salway joined the Bombay City Police and endeared himself to everybody by his genial manners. He leaves behind him his wife and four little children.

ROADSIDE MYSTER

On Monday a Hindu woman, named Bhagirathibai, aged about 40 years, was found lying unconscious on a vacant piece of ground off DeLisle Road close to a path leading from the Railway Running Shed. A stone weighing about nine lbs was lying close to her feet, and her face was very much swollen and appeared to have been severely beaten. She was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that her skull was fractured. It is not known how she came by the injuries She is lying in a critical condition. When found on the road she was wearing three gold beads, a pair of nickel bangles and a necklace of beads.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

A single attack and a single death from plague were registered in Bombay on Monday the former case occurring in Market section. Nine attacks and two deaths from small-pox were reported during the day, but there were no cases of cholera. The total number of deaths from all causes was 66, as compared with 147 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 112 of 1913. The total number of rats caught by the Municipal rat catchers was 1,963, out of which 46 were found to be plague stricken. A Ward contributed 2 of these latter B Ward 31, C Ward 11, D Ward 1, E Ward 1, the F and G Wards not sending in any.

THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Librarians of the Social Service League Free Travelling Libraries was held on Sunday last in the Servants of India Society Home, Girgaum, Mr. A. S. Wagh presiding. The Chairman said that 110 Library boxes were placed in different localities of which 10 were for middle class ladies, 4 for Parsees, 4 in Hospitals, 2 for Mahomedans and 1 for Jews, the rest being in the localities of backward and depressed class people. The Chairman emphasised the necessity of the Librarians taking interest in other social work conducted by the League in their localities. Mr. C. B. Lalaye spoke at length on the duties of librarians and suggested various ways of work for the librarians. Mr. J. M. Thakore addressed the meeting in Gujarati.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon has kindly consented to become a Patron of the League.

WAR FUND.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR BRANCH.

The following is the statement of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund Central Provinces and Berar Branch, for the fortnight ending the 31st March 1915:—

Nagpur Dt Rs. 1,16,024-15-11; Chanda Dt Rs. 46,433-11-2; Wardha Dt Rs. 33,800-10-3; Balaghat Dt Rs. 33,978-6-3; Bhandara Dt Rs. 47,352-12-6; Jubbulpore Dt Rs. 47,530-8-3; Mandla Dt Rs. 13,667-5-9; Damoh Dt Rs. 9,539-5-1; Saugor Dt Rs. 30,659-14-6; Seoni Dt. Rs. 48,601-1-7; Hohangabad Dt Rs. 36,038-8-8; Narsinghpur Dt Rs. 11,945-15-0; Chhindwara Dt 18,910-9-10; Betul Dt Rs. 22,394-11-3; Nimar Dt Rs. 37,364-12-3; Raipur Dt Rs. 1,66,323-10-10; Bilaspur Dt. Rs. 44,476-6-3; Drug Dt Rs. 51,605-3-1; Amroati Dt Rs. 1,00146-9-2 Akola Dt Rs. 29,842-6-6; Buldana Dt Rs. 1,03,785-12-4 and Yeotmal Dt. Rs.54,193-11-9; Total Rs. 11,04,616-15-7.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The first annual general meeting of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Improvement Trust's Offices, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The annual report (which has already been published) was adopted together with the statement of accounts subject to audit. A managing committee was appointed. The Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani was re-elected President and five Vice-Presidents were appointed. Slight modifications were made in the rules of the Association and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE SUED.

A ZEMINDAR'S GRIEVANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Sometime ago Naliniath Bisi, a zemindar, brought a suit before the Subordinate Judge of Rajshai, against Mr. J. G. Dunlop, District Magistrate of Rajshai, and Mr. Bingemann, Sub-Divisional Officer of Natore, claiming rupees five thousand and one hundred respectively. There was a dispute over the possession of two estates between the plaintiff and a rival zemindar and apprehending a breach of the peace the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Rajshai attached the estates and appointed a receiver till the titles were decided by a competent court. After that Mr. Dunlop directed Mr. Bingemann to release the estates and make over the accumulated profits to two ladies who were related to the former owners of the estates. The plaintiff alleged that the action of the two officials was illegal and malafide and brought a suit for compensation. The Subordinate Judge held that the defendants' action was illegal but not malafide and dismissed the suit. Against that order the plaintiff moved the High Court and Justices N. Chatterji and Mullick admitted the appeal.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

COMPLAINANT'S EVIDENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector E. E. Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Rantanji C. Wadia of Messrs. Framji Sons and Company with criminal breach of trust in respect of four sums of money, aggregating Rs. 8,904 alleged to have been collected by him from one Morarji Velji on behalf of the firm. Mr. Blunt of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, solicitors, appeared for Messrs. Framji Sons and Company while Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. S. G. Velinker, barristers, instructed by Mr. Merwanji K. Alpaiwala, solicitor, and Mr. K. F. Nariman, defended the accused.

Mr. Bapuji Sorabji Patell, further examined by Mr. Blunt, said his firm did no adventure business in white shirtings prior to 1909 but they started doing it in respect of other goods in 1906. After his return from Europe he looked into Damoder Ramji's indent account and he found rupee bills sold to Morarji Velji in the handwriting of the accused. He asked his clerk to prepare a statement of account to show by how much the monies paid in by Morarji exceeded what was debited to Damoder in the firm's books. The profit shown there was Rs. 2,148. When he found Damoder had made this profit, he saw the accused and asked him to prepare a statement to show what profits Damoder had made during twelve months. The accused prepared a statement which showed a profit of Rs. 666. Witness told him he did not accept that as a correct figure of Damoder's profits, whereupon he asked for two days' time to look again into the accounts. The accused subsequently brought back the statement with some other papers attached, in which he had changed the figures of profit from Rs. 666 to Rs. 1,373. Witness toldl him he still declined to accept the figures as the profits were larger. The accused's son Nanabhoy then came and between him and witness a heated altercation took place and the father and the son left. Subsequently on the 9th January 1915 witness summarily dismissed the accused and his sons Nanabhoy and Sorabji. He then sent for Morarji Velji and asked him to give him the rupee bills rendered to him by the accused. Morarji brought some and witness asked him to bring others. He promised to do so but never did it. Witness again asked him, if he could not give the original bills, to give the figures from his books. But Morarji again failed to furnish these. Witness once again asked Morarji for the figures and some facts, which the latter again refused to give and witness thereupon lodged an information with the Police. The Police then furnished him with all the rupee bills obtained from Morarji. They were all in the handwriting of the accused. The statement of accounts prepared by his clerk of the adventure business done by the firm in the same class of goods in which Damoder dealt, for the years 1911 to 1914, showed continued losses with the exception of the year 1912. The Police subsequently furnished him with a statement prepared by Morarji Velji showing the prices they had paid to witness' firm. This statement showed a net profit of Rs. 8,300 to Damoder. A comparative statement of the business done for the firm and the business done for Damoder in the same goods was next prepared, which showed a turn-over of Rs. 3,524 only for the firm in 1914 as against Rs. 72,000 for Damoder. The net loss which the firm made on re-sales completely wiped off the profit they got by rebate every year. Morarji did indent business with witness' firm on a large scale. Witness then produced statements showing the shipments accepted by Morarji and Damoder from time to time. He referred to an entry of 30 cases of shirtings, which he said had been changed into ten cases as having been given to Damoder as indentor and twenty to the firm. Damoder was charged one penny less than what the firm had to pay to the shippers at Manchester and there was a remark in the margin by the accused that one penny had been sacrificed by the firm. If such a sacrifice was made by the firm it was made at the very time the business was put through. The effect of that sacrifice was a loss to the firm and profit to Damoder. No capital was ever put in the firm by the accused, who received a salary of Rs. 600 per month and signed the pay-sheets as other clerks did. The accused was in the habit of borrowing money from the firm on account of his commission. He never signed the name of the firm, or drew cheques. He held a power of attorney to sign *per pro* from 1909.

The further hearing was adjourned.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Kohiar charged Jairam Gungaram and Mahomed Abdoola with selling one packet of cocaine without a license. Chief Excise Inspector S. J. Talyarkhan prosecuted.

The case for the prosecution was that in consequence of certain information received the Excise Inspector sent a bogus customer with marked coins to the accused at Bhandari Street on Monday. On the accused selling the stuff, they were arrested, when the second accused swallowed a packet of cocaine. Both the accused were convicted. The first, who had two previous convictions was sentenced to one years', and the second who had nine previous convictions, to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

DESERTERS FROM WORKHOUSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate Sergeant H. Graham charged Frank Barnett and Thomas Blake with deserting the Government Workhouse.

The accused who had been declared vagrants and sent to the Workhouse, obtained leave to go in search of employment. They however failed to keep their promise to return in the evening and were subsequently arrested. Both pleaded guilty. The first accused, who had eight previous convictions was sentenced to nine months', and the second, to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

"A BIG BLUNDER" AT THE GAIETY.

The present programme comprising variety and cinema at this people's place of amusement will be presented for the last time to-night at Edwards Theatre at 10 o'clock, the evening show taking place at the Gaiety as usual at 6-30. We have already reviewed the current programme which is pronounced to be a capital entertainment from start to finish comprising of songs, dances and choice cinema, but the management of this theatre who are always on the move in introducing new life into matters theatrical announce a surprise for to-morrow for the weekly gala night at the Gaiety when in addition to an excellent selection of pictures quite a novel and funny musical sketch entitled "A Big Blunder, at the Gaiety" will be staged by artistes already well known in Bombay and the public will do well to have their seats booked previously to avoid the usual crush on Thursdays.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION IN DEOLALI

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The intention of Government notified in the papers this morning to make vaccination compulsory in Deolali is doubtless due to an apprehension that unvaccinated people would be a source of great danger to the community in the event of an outbreak of small-pox. As Government invite suggestions and objections permit me to say a few words.

How utterly unfounded such an apprehension is may well be gauged from the following letter which appeared some time ago in the "Bury Free Press" from the pen of Dr. Walter R. Hadwen, M.D., J.P., Gold Medalist in Medicine and Surgery, apropos of some discussion which took place at a meeting of the Bury St. Edmund's Town Council on vaccination exemptions in that town.

Dr. Hadwen says:—

I have read with much interest the discussion which took place recently in your local Council upon the above subject and was struck by the alarm which appeared to exist in some minds at the increasing number of children now exempted from vaccination fears appear to be entertained that at some future date Bury St. Edmunds might have to pay the penalty of this alleged dangerous neglect.

I do not think your Councillors need be under any apprehension in this matter. In the unvaccinated town of Leicester cases of smallpox have been repeatedly imported into the City, but the unvaccinated children have stood proof against infection, and the authorities have found that the true preventive of smallpox outbreaks has been sanitation.

So far as I remember every epidemic of smallpox that has ever occurred in this country has begun with vaccinated people and the vaccinated have invariably formed the bulk of the sufferers. Moreover, the great smallpox epidemic of 1871-72 came at a time when the whole of the population practically was vaccinated, in fact, the compulsory system had been pushed to its full extent for twenty years previously. The active agitation against vaccination became subsequent to this date. I myself was one of the early pioneers in the movement having joined the agitation in 1880; since that period there has been a gradually increasing neglect of vaccination and coincidently with this neglect there has been a decrease in smallpox. The facts of history clearly show the more vaccination and the less sanitation, the more smallpox, but the less vaccination and the greater sanitation, the less smallpox.

So striking has been the dimunition in smallpox that during the recent years 1906, 1907 and 1908 the deaths from "cowpox and other effects of vaccination" reported by the Registrar-General have actually been more than the deaths from smallpox in this country.

The process of vaccination in my opinion is contrary to the laws of nature and of God, indeed, the idea of seeking to prevent one diseaso by injecting the human body with another disease which bears no analogy to the former is contrary to commonsense and rests only upon superstitious legendary lore which in these enlightened days, should be ridiculed out of our midst.

I commend the attention of the public to this weighty indictment of vaccination by Dr. Hadwen from which it will be seen that it is vaccinated and not unvaccinated people who start and spread epidemics of smallpox.—Yours, etc.,

SCRUTATOR.

Bombay, April 23.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR U. P.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE CALLED TO PROTEST AGAINST LORDS' REFUSAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 27.

It has been decided to hold in Allahabad on 30th May a special provincial Conference to give public expression to the feeling of the Province against the recent action of the House of Lords in conection with the Executive Council and to demand for a Governor-in-Council. A Committee representative of all districts of the Province has been selected with the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya as Chairman, to take in hand the necessary arrangements for the Conference over which in all probability the Raja of Mahmudabad will be requested to preside.

THUNDERSTORM AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 27.

A sharp thunderstorm accompanied by hail visited Poona this afternoon. Rain continued for over a quarter of an hour, there being vivid flashes of lightening followed by loud peals of thunder. The corrugated iron roofs of one or two outhouses were blown off.

WAR FUND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

At the request of Mrs. Manglagavri Chunilal H. Setalvad, the Young Men's Zoroastrian Association gave a performance of "Chandal Chokdi" at the Gaiety Theatre last night in aid of the Bombay Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund. Mrs. Rasikmani Desai on behalf of Mrs. Setalvad thanked the Association for giving the performance in aid of the War Fund and also thanked Messrs. Chhotalal Mulchand and Maganlal Mulchand, proprietors of the Theatre, for lending the use of the theatre free of charge for the night. At the request of Mrs. Desai, Miss Cowasji Jehangir then presented a medal to Mr Jal Patel of the Young Men's Zoroastrian Association. The proceeds of the performance which amounted to more than Rs. 1,700 will be sent to the War Fund through Mrs. Setalvad. The performance was under the patronage of Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT SEMI-FINAL.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE (1) BEAT JHANSI (0).

The second game in the semi-final round of the above tournament, that between the Grant Medicals and the Jhansi team was played off on the Gymkhana ground on Wednesday, when before a large crowd of spectators the Medical team won by a goal to nil. The game was very keenly contested and a hot pace was kept up throughout. The balance of exchanges taken over both periods was, however, decidedly in favour of the Jhansi team, whose forwards raided the Medical defence in a vigorous style, both before and after a goal had been scored against them. But poor scoring set as the Jhansi quintette had so far proved themselves to be, having scored only five goals in the five tournament matches, yesterday's affair proved no exception to the rule. They did all the attacking almost throughout, but the irony of fate had ordained that they should not score and it was luck of the vilest description that after having the best of the exchanges they had to admit defeat to the Medicals. But scoring is the criterion of success, and such being the case all their rushes, dodges and bustling movements went for nothing. But they will find a crumb of comfort when they know that the hockey cognisceatis of Bombay appreciated their zealous and clean display of hockey, untainted by shady tricks or questionable tactics. They are a hardy and thorough sporting lot who take hard knocks quite complacently. As a team their superiority lies in their half-back play, the trio Gellard, Walton and Cazalot being all equally hardworking and resourceful. Walton had to bear the brunt of defence and he invariably acquitted himself with great credit.

Turning to the game, it must be admitted that the Medicals were lucky to get through the penultimate ordeal after being subjected to vigorous and well-sustained pressure for most of the time. For full twenty minutes in the second period of the game the Jhansi forwards, supported by a judicious half-back line, romped round the Medical defence, but fated not to score they naturally retired beaten. During this period the Medical forwards wisely dropped back to assist their defence and looked quite bottled up, but thanks to the persistent and sturdy defence put up by Hildreth, Sweeny and Wylde as also to the erratic shooting of the Jhansi forwards, the Medical citadel never fell even once. The game came in interesting flashes, sufficient to quicken the pulse of an uproarious multitude on the Bori Bunder side enclosure, who yelled out every breach of rule and indulged in many jocular remarks, entertaining to those who sat opposite to them.

Hildreth after a protracted illness had donned the jersey and this was a substantial nucleus in their defence, yet the Medical front line in spite of occasional outbursts could not strike form or show up to any appreciable advantage. The secret lay in the fact that Doyle and Wadia were both too closely shadowed by Cazalot and Walton who would not allow much scope for their combination which has all along been so effective and progressive. It thus became apparent that once Doyle and Wadia are properly guarded, the striking power of the Medical forwards becomes almost nil, because the other forwards are never very dangerous. But as a pair Doyle and Wadia will require a lot of watching and stopping too. Once on the go, the pair are simply irresistible.

Of the Jhansi forwards, Low sent in brilliant centre passes quite half-a-dozen times but they went abegging, his inside forwards either lagging too far behind to make the most of the openings made to them or fumbling the passes at critical junctures. Hebbard was frequently indulging in tricky dodges, but was far too weak to make them effective. Jones was an embodiment of motion and strained every nerve to put his forwards in possession. He, however, was inclined to leave his place in the left wing and went in far too much at times. Saunders and Spiers were all but through and their failure in scoring practically sealed the fate of our welcome visitors from Jhansi. On the Medical side, Hildreth showed great judgment and saved some rushes in his characteristic cool way and tried his best to keep the coast clear, while Sweeny and Wylde were very hardworking.

THE GAME.

The opening exchanges were in favour of the Medical team who made sweeping movements on the Jhansi goal and threatened danger, but the stubbornness of the Jhansi defence rendered their final efforts abortive. The Jhansi forwards attacked in turn and play became fast and exciting. Towards the close of the initial period, Wadia scored the only goal of the match from a *melée* in front of the Jhansi goal.

After change of ends, the Jhansi team held their opponents in deadly grips for a major portion of the thirty minutes, but some how or other they finished up tamely, their shooting being most deplorable and had thus to admit defeat. During the closing stage Wadia threaded his way through and had another shot at the Jhansi goal, but the ball missed the net by inches. The final score was:—

Grant Medical College ..... 1 goal.
Jhansi ..... Nil.

The sides were:—

Grant Medical College:—Norton, goal; Hildreth and Arklie, backs; Fernandes, Sweeney and Wylde, halves; Doyle, Wadia, M. Murphy, Rane and R. Murphy, forwards.

Jhansi:—Cunningham, goal; Esai and Scanlon, backs; Gellard, Walton and Cazalot, halves; Low, Hebbard, Spiers, Saunders and Jones, forwards.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Asher.

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

FIRST ROUND.

1. Byculla United beat B. Y. C. Hindu H. C.
2. Rangers beat College Casuals, 2—1.
3. Grant Medical College beat B. B. and C. I. Railway, 2—0.
4. Bombay Gymkhana beat Parsi Hockey Association, 3—1.
5. Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 2—0.

SECOND ROUND.

1. Bombay Gymkhana beat R. G. A. (Colaba), 1—1, 1—1, 2—1.
2. Lusitanians beat Republican H. C., 1—0.
3. Byculla United beat Rangers, 2—0.
4. Jhansi beat Hornets, 1—1, 1—1, 1—0.
5. Bhusawal beat G. I. P. Ry., 1—0.
6. Igatpuri beat Eastern Telegraph, 3—2.

THIRD ROUND.

1. Grant Medical College beat Inst.-Luso-Indiano, 4—1.
2. Lusitanian Sporting beat Bhusawal Gymkhana, 3—1.
3. Jhansi beat Igatpuri, 1—1, 1—0.
4. Byculla United beat Bombay Gymkhana, 4—1.

SEMI-FINAL.

1. Lusitanians beat Byculla United, 2—1.
2. Grant Medical College beat Jhansi, 1—0.

FINAL.

The final tie between the Lusitanians and the Grant Medical College will be played on Thursday.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of the games played last night:—

Cathedral High School "A" Team beat St. Xavier's High School "A Team on the Oval by 1—0.

The replay between St. Peter's High School and the B. E. S. "B" Team on the Military ground resulted in the victory of St. Peter's by 1—0.

The following game is down for decision to-day:—

B. E. S. High School "A" Team v. St. Peter's High School on the Oval.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY CUP TOURNAMENT

THIRD ROUND RESULT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Altogether five third round matches were played off yesterday in connection with the Beighton Hockey Cup Tournament the Customs v. Jamalpore game on the Calcutta ground being the chief attraction. This game proved fast and exciting, the teams being evenly balanced. In the second half, Widgery of the Customs netted from off a corner-hit and Rogers of Jamalpore soon equalised. The visitors sent a few lightening shots which Anderson brilliantly saved. Despite extra time the game ended in a draw.

Lucknow playing the Rangers on the Dalhousie ground had hard lines in losing by two goals to one.

Aligarh (holders) were not seen to any advantage yesterday when they managed to beat the Bengal-Nagpur Railway by a goa..

Other games were:—

Orientals' (four) against Dalhousie's two.

Measurers' ten against the City A.C's two.

LAWN TENNIS.

GYMKHANA "A" HANDICAP SINGLES FINAL.

It would be hard to come upon a more evenly contested match than that which was played yesterday in the final round of the Gymkhana 'A' Handicap Singles, when E. C. Reid, minus three-sixths, met E. Trevor Robinson, scratch; after 38 games had been played, bad light put an end to the match, which had to be left abandoned. Robinson won the first set, in which up to eight all neither player was at any time more than one game ahead, by ten games to eight and when, in the second, Reid drew level at ten all, it was absolutely necessary to abandon the match, the time being then ten minutes past seven. Reid played his usual free game, making many points with his short cut stroke but he found the net frequently when he appeared to be in a winning position. Robinson was as safe as is his wont. His forehand drive is exceedingly useful and if he had not shown such reluctance to volley the match might have been finished in two sets.

The replay will take place this (Wednesday) evening.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

TO BE HELD IN JULY AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 27.

At a meeting of the Poona District Congress Committee held this evening in the Deccan Sabha rooms it was resolved to hold the fifteenth session of the Bombay Provincial Conference at Poona in July next under the Congress Constitution.

Since the session at Surat in 1907 under the presidency of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna there has been no meeting of the Provincial Conference and the forthcoming session will thus take place after the lapse of seven years.

At to-day's meeting of the District Congress Committee an application was adopted to be submitted to the Provincial Congress Committee soliciting its assent to the proposal about the Poona session of the Provincial Conference. The meeting also discussed other preliminary steps necessary for making the session in July a success.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, April 28, 1915.

KAISER UND KÖNIG.

If there is any unanimity about this war it lies in the fact that all critics, interested or otherwise, can trace it to a single source,—Prussia. In our ordinary colloquialisms of to-day we talk of Germany, which was a political force, whilst our forbears with greater judgment were wont to talk of Prussia as a psychological entity. The German Empire,—that stupenduous creation of the master mind of Bismarck,—has been but the second fiddle in the European Concert, it is Prussia who has called the tune, though the other States of the League had the doubtful privilege of paying the piper! The saying, popular among the junker explains it,—Der Kaiser ist nichts, der Konig ist alles." What then is Prussia? The question is not difficult inasmuch as it is answered by a thousand repulsive crimes. Prussia is brute force personified and cloaked by the paraphernalia of a modern State. We may have deluded ourselves before August 4, 1914, as to the true character of the kingdom of the Hohenzollern, but history in her sorded wisdom had no such delusions, and portrayed her subject in hues which should have been, but were not, a premonition and a danger. The creed of Prussia has been always in direct contravention of the Christian code,—for it encouraged, nay it endorsed the betrayal of a neighbour for the aggrandisement of self, and self in Prussia has always meant the Crown and its wearer. The avalanche of the French Revolution deluged every Western State save one,—Prussia and nothing during that tragic period caused so much joy in that autocratic country as the letter of Catherine of Russia to the King at Berlin, in which the Slavonic Princess derisively remarked that "the course of the moon (symbolising Monarchial rights) was never altered by the barking of dogs!" The flood of political development passed by Prussia as a mountain torrent passes by the steep places, only wetting their surface with its superficial spray. Hence the Prussian State remained out of the pale of Democracy, and only the echoes of the great European upheaval disturbed its effete somnolence, and even then with the sole result of aggravating it to further insolence and petty parade.

The parade has had its measure of burlesque. It was a mass of baubles of the kind that Cromwell scorned. It held within its decadent carcass the semblance of a popular authority in the Reichstag and the Bundesrath. It consisted of a house of Parliament in which various puppets waxed eloquent to the contemptuous mirth of the King in the Castle and his knights in shining armour. "The Throne is the fountain of all honour" is a saying which could never be tacitly applied to the seat of the Prussian monarchs, for honour was never its pillar, any more than public virtue its boast. Its proudest traditions were haloed round a Prince, who frankly preached prevarication and deceit as an asset in the government of individual lives or States! The confessions of Frederick the Great, in their own way the expression of Prussian psychology, are unequalled in the gross immorality of their sentiments, an immorality untouched by the wit of a Bourborn or the genius of a Borgia. The foundation stones of Prussian political thought were gross from the moment that that country drew the attention of Europe to its malignant existence. The Prince who deified deceit by a natural development of a criminal philosophy deified its main supporter—brute force. Herein lies the history of Prussia, and thence is sprung its inhuman progeny of to-day,—"frightfulness." To defend Prussia is to deny history; to doubt the wickedness of her guiding principles is to dismiss the theory of heredity. We were deluded in the past, we misread the chronicler, or in the words of the poet, we "should have known what fruit could spring from such a tree." Prussia has been a brute, is a brute and is proud of being a brute. So much for Prussia, displayed in all the grossness of its form under the searchlight of history. In the non-Prussian States we must look for Germany, the soul of music, the home of philosophy and the source from which sprang the great Reformation. But here too one is forced amidst the welter of genius to fall back aghast before the narrowness of Calvinism and the limitation and weakness of its art. As Prussia has been brutal, so Germany has been petty and weak-minded. Her literary giants reigned but did not rule. Schiller's "alles menschen werde bruder" had to give way before the theories which inculcated war as a duty Art has failed to triumph over brute force, the liberty of the individual to assert its will against the despotism of the State. Prussia has quelled Germany which is to-day a name and nothing more. We are fighting Prussia, the world is plunged into strife because of Prussia. Never was the saying truer,—"Der Kaiser ist nichts, der Konig ist alles". It is a sad story of the defeat of the good by the bad, for from Prussia has never emanated a single idea, political or social, for the uplift of mankind; her internal history is a negligible equation; "as a State," says a writer in the current "Contemporary Review" with absolute truth, "she has contributed nothing to the well-being of the world." She has been from her first beginnings an aggressive Power; and what she was she remains to this day. To be the neighbour of such a States is to live under the continual dread of immeasurable evils .Its influence is equal to a war, its example more wasting than a hostile irruption." There is no State less European in its ideals than Prussia; it is essential that she should be removed from her headship of the German confederation.

THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE

Judging from the Statement of Municipal Accounts up to 27th March last, it appears that, despite the dismal forecast of the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee at Budget time, the revenue derived from the principal services of taxation was certainly better than even the revised estimates submitted at the time to the Corporation. The total yield of the respective taxes from 1st April, 1914, to 27th March, 1915, was as follows:—

(In lakhs of rupees).

	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.	Increase or Decrease.
General Tax	49.65	49.77	plus 0 12
Water Tax	21.80	22.10	plus 0.30
Wheel Tax	4.50	5.15	plus 0.65
Halalkore Tax	14.140	14.147	plus 0.007
Town Duties	9.20	9.34	plus 0.14
Licences	1.18	1.26	plus 0.08
Total	100.470	101.767	plus 1.297

It will be noticed from the yield of the principal sources of taxation given in the above table that the revenue has proved better in the revised estimates by 1.297 lakhs, and yet this result should be held incomplete as the revenue for the remaining four days of the year will have to be added. As to the savings in expenditure it would seem from the figures touching revised estimates and actuals for two of the greatest spending departments named below that they were considerable:—

(In lakhs of rupees).

	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.	Increase or Decrease.
Public Works Dept.	28.50	27.13	—1.37
Public Health Dept.	25.45	23.94	—1.51
Total	53.95	51.07	—2.88

It will be seen that the saving of expenditure in the two great spending departments amounts to 2.88 lakhs. But it is not possible to state with any certainty how the genius of the Accountant's Department,—always astute in casting up final accounts,—may run up the expenditure for the remaining four days of the official year which closed on 31st March. Nevertheless, according to the figures exhibited above of increases in the principal sources of revenue and savings in the principal branches of expenditure, there was a net gain of 4.177 lakhs over the revised estimates in these respects. A windfall of four lakhs in a year, which was the subject of a dismal forecast in January last, is not so bad after all. Indeed, it is a great help to the general results of the past year. It will be remembered that in no respect was there a gloomier foreboding at Budget time than in reference to the yield from the collection of the property tax, the water tax and the wheel tax. There was a jeremiad over the last two, specially over the wheel tax, which was alleged to be exceedingly small on the plea, then urged, namely that the wheeled cart traffic in the city was certain of a large diminution. It is evident from the financial results now shown that after all those who in the Budget discussion raised their mild protest agaginst an excessive underestimate of the principal sources of taxation were not wrong. The figures demonstrate the justification of their protest.

Notes of the Day.

The Dardanelles.

When the operations against the forts in the Dardanelles first commenced and were attended with a success unexpected by people who had been long led to think that the Straits were impregnable, the experts in the press rushed to the hasty conclusion that the Allied Fleets would be in the Sea of Marmora in a few days. In fact, one might have supposed, when the first stage of the operations concluded, that Constantinople had been won. Then came the loss of three Allied battleships and a long pause, and the same "experts" rushed to the other extreme, and began to tell us that the Allies had been too optimistic and had attempted an operation, doubtful of success. A reasonable view of the matter is that things are happening in the Dardanelles much as was counted upon by those who devised the strategy of the operations. It was recognised from the first by those whose opinion is worth listening to, that the operations would be of a lengthy and difficult character and that the use of both sea and land forces would be necessary. The preliminary bombardment had to come first to prepare the way for the combined land and sea operations and to make them feasible.

The Landing in Gallipoli.

There has been, perhaps, a longer interval than was anticipated before the commencement of their second stage of the campaign, probably on account of the necessity of waiting for favourable weather. The Allied Expeditionary Force we know has been ready for some time. The British troops are being drawn almost entirely from the Mediterranean and General D'Amade's force has been waiting at Alexandria for many weeks past. On Monday, the weather presumably having become favourable, the general operations by the fleets and army were resumed and by nightfall large forces had been landed in Gallipoli in spite of serious opposition. Henceforward we may expect to hear news of the greatest interest from this theatre of war from day to day, for weather conditions from now onward are not likely to be of a character to impede the operations on shore or on land. It would be foolish to attempt to predict with any definiteness of course, the course or the period of the campaign, but it may be interesting to mention that the view generally held by naval authorities is that, given favourable weather, a fortnight should suffice to bring the fleets into the Sea of Marmora from the commencement of the present operations.

The Star Chamber.

In 1901 the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust fought out the question of what matters in discussion should be regarded as "confidential" and taken *in camera* and came to what appears to us to be a very sensible decision. We quoted the Resolution that was then passed a day or two ago in these columns, which shows that the aim was to keep from the public ear for the time being, discussions which, if made public, might hinder the Board in their negotiations with other parties, or might prejudice them in litigation. That seems to us to be the intention of the Resolution of 1901, and the fact that it was passed shows clearly that the Board of that day considered that they should, with this limitation, conduct their meetings in public. That, therefore, is part of the Constitution of the Trust. But it has been made a farce by the action of successive chairmen of the Trust, who have improved on the Resolution of 1901 to the extent of making the proceedings of the Board, generally speaking, a matter of privacy. The Chairman exercises a sort of autocracy in the matter, and it is seldom that he is forced to take the opinion of the Board as was the case yesterday.

Improper Procedure.

Yesterday Mr. Orr was obliged to admit that the question of the letter addressed to the Board by its officials in regard to the Samson case did not come within any of the categories of the Resolution of 1901. But he succeeded in getting the Trustees, with two exceptions, to vote for his motion to treat the matter as confidential. We say frankly that we regard this as a most improper proceeding. The Trustees are not a private Board of Directors or the managers of a private firm. They are the Trustees of the public, appointed to control large public interests and the officials of the Trust are public servants. The conduct of the latter, therefore, in attempting to dictate to the Board as to how the Trustees should behave in regard to proved charges against one of their colleagues, questioning the decision of a Court of Law and throwing doubts on the capacity of the Magistrate, is a matter of public concern which the Trustees have no right to discuss *in camera*, as though it were a confidential affair between themselves and the officials. This attempt, on the part of a public body, to suppress the details of what amounts to a public scandal cannot be tolerated. The best way to deal with it, is to bring up the matter in the Legislative Council in the shape of a Resolution calling upon the Government to lay down hard and fast rules for the conduct of business by all public bodies in the Presidency.

Sind Settlement Committee.

The letter, which we published yesterday, regarding the Committee which has been appointed to inquire into the question of extending the period of Land Settlements in Sind from 10 to 30 years, deserves the careful attention of Government. What our correspondent describes as "poignant disappointment" is the feeling of the zemindars of the province at the announcement that all five members of this long-sought Committee are officials. The appointment of a purely official committee for an enquiry of this kind is, for obvious reasons, highly undesirable. In his letter to Government recommending the names of the members of the Committee the Commissioner remarked he "would like to have suggested the name of one non-official gentleman, (why only one?) but he knows of no one with exactly the requisite qualification." That, if we may be pardoned for saying so, is an absurd contention. There are a number of suitable and available men of public affairs from whom a selection of at least two non-official members should have been made. We trust the omission will be repaired without delay.

The Motor Horn Nuisance.

One hears frequent complaints of the noise of the Bombay streets particularly in regard to the excessive use of motor horns and especially at night. The nuisance is not, of course, confined to Bombay as some would seem to think. It is to be found in a greater or less degree in every big city, but our complaint here is that we have it in the former category and little or nothing is done by the authorities to mitigate the nuisance. The Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitian Police two years ago made an appeal to motorists to consider the feelings of the sleeping inhabitants of populous places when driving through them at night, and when this failed more drastic measures were taken. Action of some kind is certainly required in Bombay. The average driver blows his horn as lustily at night in an empty street, when coming to a corner, as he does in the daytime when there may be legitimate reason for it. There ought to be stricter supervision, too, over the kind of horns used. There are horns which, while comparatively inoffensive, are just as useful as those that give forth a nerve-stirring blast, in giving warning of the approach of the car. It is time the question of permitting the use only of certain standard horns were seriously considered.

DACOITY IN ASSAM.

BRUSH WITH POLICE AND VILLAGERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 27.

A Tipperah correspondent writes:—A serious political dacoity is reported by two dozen Bengalis in the residence of Babu Upendra Chunder Chaudhury at Balda in Tipperah and within four miles of the police station. The dacoits were armed with Mauser pistols and daggers. After forcing the main door they shot and seriously wounded two of the inmates of the house who offered some resistance. The gang then ransacked the house with the aid of acetylyne lamps and looted about Rs. 5,000 in cash and jewellery. The dacoits were attacked by villagers and police with the result that one of the former was shot. The dacoits succeeded in escaping with one of the gang who was wounded with spear by the village chaukidar. The wounded men have been removed to the Tipperah hospital.

THE MINESWEEPERS.

[From "The Spectator."]

(Over three hundred of Grimsby's great fleet of trawlers are engaged in the hazardous task of sweeping the seas for mines sown by the Germans.)

"'Ware mine!"
"Starboard your helm!" . . . "Full speed ahead!"
The squat craft duly swings:—
A hand's breadth off, a thing of dread
The sullen breaker flings.

Carefully, slowly, patiently,
The men of Grimsby Town
Grope their way on the rolling sea—
The storm-swept treach'rous, grey North Sea—
Keeping the death-rate down.

Cold is the wind as the Gates of Death,
Howling a dirge with its biting breath,
Tearing rude music from rigging taut—
The tune with deadly omen fraught:
"Look to yourselves, oh, sailors bold—
I am the one ye know of old!
I make my sport with such as ye—
The game that is played o[ver] sea
With death as the los[er]!"

Valiantly, stoutly, manfully,
The trawlers fight the gale;
Buoyant they ride on the rolling sea—
The storm-swept treach'rous, grey North Sea—
Lashed by the North Wind's flail.

Cruel the waves of that ocean dear,
Whelming the heart with a palsying fear,
Hurling their might on the stagg'ring craft,
Crashing aboard of her fore and aft,
Buffeting, a dreadful force,
Sweeping her decks as she hugs her course.

Little they care, come wind or wave,
The men of Grimsby Town;
There are mines to destroy and lives to save,
And they take the risk, these sailormen brave,
With a laugh and a joke, or a rollicking stave,
As the gear goes plunging down.

Honour the trawler's crew,
For Fear they never knew!
Now on their quest they go
With measured tack and slow—
Seeking the hidden fate
Strewn with a devilish hate.

Death may come in a terrible form,
Death in a calm or death in a storm,
Death without warning, stark and grim,
Death with a tearing of limb from limb,
Death in a horrible, hideous guise:—
Such is the minesweepers' sacrifice!
Careless of terrors and scornful of ease,
Stolid and steadfast, they sweep the seas.

Cheerfully, simply, fearlessly,
The men of Grimsby Town
Do their bit on the rolling sea—
The storm-swept treach'rous, grey North Sea—
Doing their duty unflinchingly
Keeping the death-rate down.

Grimsby, March 8th. H. INGAMELLS.

THEFT OF PISTOLS.

APPEALS AGAINST CONVICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. April 27.

At the High Court to-day Justices Chitty and Beachcroft admitted the appeals preferred by Kalidas Bose and three others, who had been convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta of conspiring to have possession of arms and ammunition and sentenced each to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. J. N. Roy, in making the applications, said that one Susil Chunder Mitter, an employee of Rodda & Co., on the 23rd August took delivery of a large number of pistols and cartridges from the Customs godown on behalf of his employers and instead of sending them to Rodda & Co., sent fifty mauser pistols and about 50,000 cartridges to an iron yard and from there they were removed to several places. It was alleged that the appellants were also implicated in the theft. Their Lordships admitted all the four appeals without going into merits which will be considered during the hearing of the appeal.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY MILL AGENTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA. April 27.

A complaint under sections 406 (criminal breach of trust) and 420 (cheating) was filed to-day in the Court of the City Magistrate by Messrs. Malaya Vyankya Talewar, of Barsi, against Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan Amerchand and Mr. Chaturbhuj Balmokhand, agents of the Poona Cotton and Silk Mill.

The complainants allege that in the month of March the accused induced them to sell the Poona Cotton and Silk Mill Rs. 7,000 worth of cotton. This was paid for by three hundies, dated 20th April, drawn on Messrs. Hindumull Nalmukand, but before the payment was secured the complainants were induced to supply a further Rs. 26,000 worth of cotton to the mill which cotton the accused mortgaged for the sum of two lakhs of rupees to the Poona Bank, managed and represented by the accused themselves. The complainants further allege that the Poona Cotton and Silk Mill is to be closed on the 5th May and that the accused were fully cognisant of the financial position of the mill when they induced them to part with the cotton. Process was issued.

The following two Indians are among the candidates who have passed the second Professional Examination of the Conjoint Board, held in connection with the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of England, on the 25th, 26th, and 29th March:—Mr. M. Dominick (Madras) and Miss May Olivera, L.M.S., (Bombay),

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ALLIED ARMY IN GALLIPOLI.

UCCESSFUL LANDING.

BOMBARDMENT OF DARDANELLES AND BOSPHOROUS.

MARKED FRENCH PROGRESS IN FLANDERS.

The Press Bureau announces that the general attack on the Dardanelles by the fleet and army was resumed, and large forces successfully landed at various points on Gallipoli.

The Russian Black Sea Fleet has successfully bombarded the forts and batteries in the Bosphorous. Great explosions were observed in the forts and Turkish warships in the Straits were shelled and forced to retire.

According to despatches from Holland, fighting has been incessant in Flanders for four days and nights. The main German strength, north-east of Ypres, is persistently attacking the British, whose left it is trying to turn with a view to capturing Ypres.

The latest Paris communiqué speaks of marked progress north of Ypres by the French on their left. They drove back the enemy inflicting heavy losses on him. The battle on the Heights of the Meuse is developing.

The Canadians apparently performed prodigies of valour at the battle north of Ypres and the dispatches state they "can claim the glory." At one critical stage in the fight the Canadians were surrounded, and facing both ways "fought like lions with the bayonet." The Germans are said to have devised a catapult which throws an asphyxiating bomb the size of a football three hundred yards.

Lord Kitchener appeals for the continuance of full pressure in all the workshops. Anything less than the full output, he says, will mean that gallant British lives will be sacrificed unnecessarily, and that victory will be postponed.

Colonel Garibaldi in an interview said he was convinced that Italy would be marching with the Allies before the reopening of Parliament.

TURKISH SUBJECTS IN BURMA.

BEING BROUGHT TO BOMBAY FOR DEPORTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 27.

Under orders of the Local Government Haji Ebrahim Ebrahim, Mohomed Effendi, Anetta Beliavsky and Mr. and Mrs. Menasche, European Turkish subjects were sent today on board the steamer Ekma, bound for Calcutta. They are being taken to Bombay where they will be made over to the Commissioner of Police who has instructions to send them to the nearest Turkish Port.

GENERAL ATTACK ON DARDANELLES.

LANDING OF ALLIED ARMY IN GALLIPOLI.

RUSSIANS BOMBARDING THE BOSPHOROUS.

THE DARDANELLES.

GENERAL ATTACK RESUMED.

LARGE FORCES SUCCESSFULLY LANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 26.

The Press Bureau announces that the general attack on the Dardanelles by the fleet and army was resumed yesterday.

Disembarkation of the army, covered by the fleet, began before sunrise at various points on Gallipoli, and despite serious opposition from the enemy in strong entrenchments protected by barbed wire, it was completely successful.

Before nightfall large forces had been established on the shore. The landing of the army and advance continue.

TURKISH AEROPLANES DAMAGED.

PARIS, April 26.

Two Turkish aeroplanes have landed at Tenedos badly damaged by the fire of the British and French fleets. Several French aeroplanes have dropped bombs on the magazine at Maidos.

OFFICER'S GRAPHIC STORY.

FINE WORK OF AIRMEN AND MINE-SWEEPERS.

"The Daily News" publishes the following graphic description of the earlier operations in the Dardanelles. It is written by an officer on board one of His Majesty's ships actually present.

The forcing of the passage to Constantinople began on Feb. 19. We proceeded towards the entrance of the Dardanelles at daylight with two seaplanes to reconnoitre the six forts. At 9 a.m. we were joined by the Vice-Admiral with the squadrons, and by four French battleships. Our squadron consisted of the flagship of Vice-Admiral Carden (Flagship A). Vengeance, Cornwallis, Albion, and Triumph, the light cruiser Dublin, and a number of destroyers, Cornwallis opened fire at 9-52 a.m. on Forti Orkhanieh (No. 4), This was the first shot of the battle. The plan of operations was Cornwallis attacking No. 4; the Triumph Seddul Bahr (No. 3); the Albion Fort Helles (Nos. 1 and 2); and one French ship Kum Kalee (No. 6), right over the village of Yeni Ghehr. Another of the French ships fired directly at No. 6.

At 11 a.m., the Vengeance was ordered to take the place of Cornwallis. She therefore anchored with a spring, so as to bring her broadside to bear, and commenced with her 12in. guns at No. 4 fort. The range was 12,000 yards. "Cease fire" was given at 12.50 p.m. This was to enable the reconnoitring seaplane to observe and report on the effect of the bombardment. The forts had not replied at all. At 1 p.m. the seaplanes reported forts were still intact, but damaged.

At 1.45 p.m. we closed up all our guns, and with the remainder of the squadron attacked the forts together. The range came down to 9,000 yards. At 3.40 we were in to 5,500 yards, and then the forts opened fire on us.

At 4.30 all ships concentrated on Kum Kalee (No. 6), and good shooting scattered stones and buildings in all directions. We then concentrated on Seddul Bahr, with the same result. Huge volumes of smoke rose, showing the place to be on fire. We then gave Fort Helles (No. 1), a few reminders.

At 5 p.m. Nos. 1 and 4 forts were firing, so our Admiral put us close in—4,000 yards—and we had a very lively quarter of an hour. We were hit in three different places by splinters of shells. One lifeboat was holed, and the foreyard arm hit, but wonderful to relate we escaped serious damage.

When darkness came on we steered south waiting for daylight to renew the attack. We had no casualties in this action, but we must have wrought havoc with the forts.

WONDERFUL FIRING.

Bad weather prevented further operations till February 25, when, at 8 a.m. the Allied Fleet, eight British and four French battleships, with light cruisers and destroyers assembled to the west of the island of Tenedos. At 9 a.m. the ships had taken up positions for bombardment. The scheme of operations for the day was—firstly to reduce the forts by long range fire and them to carry out an attack in pairs by the Rear-Admiral's squadron, encircle all the forts, and finish them off by well directed hits—the attacking squadron to be covered at the same time by the Vice-Admiral's squadron. At 10.15 the Agamemnon fired the first shot of the day at No. 1 Fort (range 11,000 yards). Shots were then fired by other ships at Nos. 3, 4, and 6. Meanwhile, the ships of the

(Continued on page 8.)

BOSPHOROUS BOMBARDED.

EXPLOSIONS IN FORTS.

TURKISH WARSHIPS FORCED TO RETIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, April 26.

A communiqué says:—

The Black Sea Fleet has successfully bombarded the forts and batteries in the Bosphorous.

Great explosions were observed in the forts, and Turkish warships in the Straits were shelled and forced to retire.

The battleship Torgud replied without effect.

The enemy's torpedo boats advanced but our warships quickly drove them off.

Observations from hydroplanes, which were unsuccessfully shelled by the enemy, showed the accuracy of our fire.

DESPERATE BATTLE IN GALICIA.

ATTACKS ON HEIGHTS OF POLEN REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, April 27.

It is officially stated that yesterday an enemy cruiser bombarded two villages at Polangen, on the Courland coast.

A Zeppelin dropped bombs on Bielostok without causing any damage.

We repulsed the attacks on the heights of Polen in the Carpathians on Sunday.

A desperate battle began in the direction of Stryj on Sunday and still continues.

SITUATION IN AUSTRIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 27.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Times" has received from a reliable source an account of the situation in Austria, according to which preparations are being made for the siege of Cracow. Between 15,000 and 20,000 inhabitants of Cracow and the whole population of Wieliczka would be expelled. The Minister of the Interior is being asked to arrange for the accommodation of the refugees without delay.

ITALIAN NEUTRALITY.

THE NATURE OF THE BRIBES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 27.

The London correspondent of the "C. and M. Gazette" cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Amsterdam correspondent says the "Het Volls" is informed that Prince Bulow has induced the German Government to declare itself prepared to cede Austria a piece of Silesia as compensation for the cession of the Trentino to Italy.

"The Times" Petrograd correspondent states that territorial bribes offered by German agents to Italy include some Turkish islands.

GARIBALDI ON ITALY'S INTERVENTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, April 26.

Colonel Garibaldi in an interview said he was convinced that Italy would be marching with the Allies before the reopening of Parliament.

GERMANY'S RESERVE FORCES.

LAHORE, April 27.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

"The Times's" military correspondent says it is uncertain whether the attack north of Ypres constitutes the enemy's main movement.

The Paris correspondent of the Central News Agency says that the French military experts are disagreed regarding its full significance—it has been suggested that the Germans are without a central reserve, but in the light of present information it appears probable that a very large reserve is being held for some specific purpose behind the German lines.

INCESSANT FIGHTING.

MAIN STRENGTH ATTACKING BRITISH.

ATTEMPT TO TURN BRITISH LEFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 27.

Despatches from Holland state that the main German strength, north-east of Ypres, is persistently attacking the British, whose left it is trying to turn with a view to capturing Ypres.

Fighting has been incessant for four days and nights.

A heavy attack was made on the coast on Sunday night between Zeebrugge and Westende.

The bombardment lasted from ten in the evening till five in the morning.

The accounts of the method of using German gas are conflicting. Some state that the Germans have arranged a costume resembling a diver's, armed with generators three feet high connected with an ordinary hose pipe which is turned on the French lines. Others maintain that the Germans sprayed earth in front of the trenches with a fluid which was ignited and gave off fumes. It is also claimed that the Germans fired shells loaded with a chemical which stupefied and blinded the opponents.

The narratives of the fighting at Ypres have stimulated recruiting everywhere in the Metropolis, especially at the central depot, where remarkable numbers have enlisted, chiefly in infantry and artillery.

YPRES VIOLENTLY BOMBARDED.

ADVANCE ON YSER CANAL.

PARIS, April 26.

The communiqué says:—Fighting in Belgium continues under conditions favourable to the Allies. Two German attacks debouching from Paschendaele and Brodsunde were stopped by the British. The Germans violently bombarded Ypres.

We progressed on the right bank of the Yser Canal by means of vigorous counter-attacks.

We repulsed an attack at Notre Dame de Lorette.

The battle on the heights of the Muse is developing.

We repulsed an attack on a trench at Calonne by counter-attacking. The Germans were thrown back, but they again attacked more to the eastward with the object of retaking Les Eparges. A violent combat, preceded by a vigorous bombardment, ensued on the slopes of this position. The German attack failed.

MARKED PROGRESS NORTH OF YPRES.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

PARIS, April 27.

The evening communiqué says:—

North of Ypres we have made marked progress on our left. We have driven back the enemy inflicting heavy losses on him.

The Germans again used asphyxiating gases, but we employed means of protection, giving excellent results.

Sharp infantry engagements took place near Fay, North of Chaulens, for the possession of a cavity resulting from a German mine.

The engagements resulted in our dislodging the enemy from the cavity. We held our ground notwithstanding two counter-attacks.

Violent German attacks on the heights of the Meuse, on the Les Eparges-St. Remy front, have been completely defeated.

We remain masters of the whole Les Eparges position, the slopes of which are covered with German dead.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPELLED

BELGIANS GIVE USEFUL HELP TO FRENCHMEN.

LONDON, April 27.

A Belgian communiqué, dated 26th instant says we repelled, last night, three attacks southward of Dixmude.

The Germans again used poisonous gases.

The enemy sustained serious losses.

The German artillery to-day, was active, but the Belgian guns replied successfully, and gave useful help to the Frenchmen who again recaptured Lizerne in the afternoon.

BATTLE NORTH OF YPRES.

CANADIANS CLAIM THE GLORY.

"FOUGHT LIKE LIONS."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 26.

Despatches from Northern France state that the battle north of Ypres was unique as the first in Canada's history, for the Canadians can claim the glory. The French troops, whom asphyxiating bombs forced to retire, consisted of zouaves, marines and Belgian carabineers. The enemy, after pouring masses across the canal, swung to the left and attacked a considerable portion of Canadian forces in the rear. The Canadians, facing both ways, fought like lions with the bayonet. British supports then rushed up and mingled with the zouaves who reformed, and all cut a way clean through to the surrounded Canadians.

THE WHOLE MASS CHARGED.

The whole mass, including the Canadians, charged onwards, and not only recaptured the lost position but gained a footing in the German lines. Whole companies of Germans were wiped out in that glorious rush. The capture of numerous prisoners indicates the heaviness of the German losses, for surrendering was difficult in such fierce work. Great numbers of machine guns were captured, and the German field guns were compelled to retreat.

ARTILLERY'S ADMIRABLE WORK.

The work of the British artillery throughout was admirable. Several British and French guns were abandoned at first, but were not captured as the artillery established a curtain of fire, preventing the enemy from approaching, and the guns were recovered in the great charges.

ASPHYXIATING BOMB CATAPULT.

Captured German equipment includes a new device for throwing asphyxiating bombs. It consists of a steel fork, planted in the ground, worked with a screw and a spring-like catapult. It throws a bomb the size of a football three hundred yards. The effect of the fumes is felt a mile.

VITAL NECESSITY OF MUNITIONS.

LORD KITCHENER'S APPEAL FOR FULL PRESSURE IN WORKSHOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

In a message to Messrs. Vickers' employees Lord Kitchener appeals for the continuance of full pressure in workshops.

Anything less than the full output, he says, will mean that gallant British lives will be sacrificed unnecessarily and that victory will be postponed.

GERMAN EFFORT IN FLANDERS.

CALCULATIONS UPSET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 27.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—"The Times" correspondent in Northern France says the enemy had long been preparing for the present great battle in Flanders. The British capture of Hill 60 upset his calculations. The recapture of the Hill was essential, preliminary to any attacks against the British lines in the southern part of the Ypres salient on the other hand.

The "Morning Post's" correspondent in Northern France states the Germans are throwing a dense mass against the British in the neighbourhood of Givenchy.

KRONPRINZ WILHELM TO BE INTERNED

WASHINGTON, April 27.

The German armed merchantman Kronprinz Wilhelm will be interned at Newport News.

HOW CANADIANS WERE SURROUNDED.

COWARDLY PRUSSIAN GUARD.

FIGHTING PARSON'S HAUL

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 26.

The Canadians were sent northward to Ypres when the French troops were bent back. The Canadians were almost foodless and without water and were wet. Each carried four hundred rounds of ammunition. They waited throughout the day and it was nearly midnight when two battalions were formed into a line of half companies and were ordered to charge the enemy five hundred yards away. Some 2,500 Canadians attacked a wood containing seven thousand Germans and which was full of maxims. They stormed the trenches in front of the wood and went right through.

"DUG THEMSELVES IN."

They were then surrounded by the enemy but they dug themselves in and remained there next day, Friday, subjected to a constant hail of shrapnel. Nevertheless they recovered three French howitzrs and blew them up and recaptured their own four guns, fiercely bayonetting the Germans. One German officer was seen to blow his own brains out. It was impossible to estimate the number of dead Germans but German searchlights were playing throughout the night seeking for dead and wounded.

RELIEF ARRIVES.

A wounded Canadian said the Prussian Guard were before us and they ran like cowards. The Germans shelled anywhere, aiming continually at dressing-stations under the red cross flag. We were forty-eight hours almost without food and some of us seventy-two hours, but reinforcements arrived on Saturday. It was magnificent to see the Indian and French lancers and heaps of British troops coming to relieve us and take up the positions we had won. We lost most of our officers and many men.

"ALL FELL CHARGING THE TRENCH."

The Canadians speak most bitterly of the German poisonous fumes which drove out the Turcos. It was a terrible sight when two Canadian platoons mistook an order and charged the enemy before the general body. They met with a murderous fire but they never looked back and all fell charging the trench. The Canadians pay a tribute to the tremendous pluck of the Canadian fighting parson, who after fighting most valiantly, brought in a German twice his own size. The Canadians are naturally delighted with their success and are proud to have had the opportunity to show their worth.

FIELD-MARSHAL'S TRIBUTE TO THE CANADIANS.

APPRECIATION IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

OTTAWA, April 26.

Field-Marshal French has telegraphed to Mr. Hughes, Minister of Defence, expressing admiration for the gallant stand and fight made by the Canadians who performed a most brilliant and valuable service.

Field-Marshal French has reported their splendid behaviour to the Secretary of State, who replied stating, how deeply their gallantry and determination in a difficult position was appreciated in England.

KING'S MESSAGE TO CANADA.

"DOMINION MAY BE JUSTLY PROUD."

LONDON, April 26.

The King in a message to the Duke of Connaught, congratulates him most warmly on the gallantry of the Canadians and says the Dominion may be justly proud.

The Duke of Connaught in a letter to the Minister of Militia says as an English officer he is proud of the Canadians who have brought honour to the British army as well as to themselves.

They have nobly done their part in the great struggle for the liberties and honour of our Empire against the tyranny and injustice of Germany.

FRAUD ON HOTEL PROPRIETOR.

APPEAL FILED IN BURMA CHIEF CHIEF COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 27.

An appeal was filed last evening in the Chief Court against the conviction and sentence of one day's simple imprisonment and fine of Rs. 400 or three months' simple imprisonment passed by the District Magistrate on Captain Smuts, *alias* Smith, on a charge of cheating Mrs. Grace-Smith.

DACOITY IN EASTERN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 27.

A dacoity is reported at a Mohant's akhra at Daloo in Karimganj, (E. Bengal). Rs. 14,000 in cash and jewellery were looted.

WILLINGDON MILCH CATTLE SHOW.

SUCCESSFUL FUNCTION AT BELGAUM.

THE COMMISSIONER'S SPEECH.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, April 26.

The Second Willingdon Milch Cattle Show for the year 1915, was opened at Belgaum on the 26th instant by our most popular Commissioner, Mr. Lawrence. Dr. Mann had delivered about the end of October, 1913, a lecture to improve the milch cattle and Mr R. C. Brown, the then Collector of Belgaum, who has been rightly described as the father of the Show, drafted a note thereon, bringing home the necessity of improving the milch cattle. The District Agricultural Association, Belgaum, appointed a Show Committee to give effect to the idea put forward in the note of Mr. Brown. The Show is intended as a measure to improve the milk supply, by encouraging the breeding and nurture of the milch cattle of Belgaum and the surrounding places.

On the last year's Show, the Director of Agriculture passed the remark, that the Show was chiefly remarkable in demonstrating the very poor milking capacity of the local cows, and the vastly superior capacity of the Sindhi cows, brought to Belgaum by the Military Dairy.

Mr. Lawrence, the Commissioner, was pleased to make a handsome donation of Rs. 500. Mr. Keatings, Director of Agriculture, has promised a donation. The Chief of Sangli has promised annual prizes of Rs. 140. The Municipality and the Local Boards contributed towards the expenses and a large sum was raised by local subscriptions. An amount of Rs. 1,500 was thus collected.

Last year 137 animals were registered for competition; this year the number has already gone beyond 140, and many more exhibits are expected.

Mr. Moro Balrant Marathe was the Chief Honorary Secretary last year and he always worked very hard for the Association. He has however resigned his post and his mantle has fallen upon Mr. Marker Sadashivarao Nargundkar, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Belgaum. He, with his Assistant Secretary, Mr. A. B. Changula, Pleader, Belgaum, worked very hard to make the Show a success.

Mr. Nagarkatti, the Chief Officer of the Municipality, with his staff, worked day and night on the Show-ground and the people of Belgaum evinced a lively interest all through.

The heads of the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments, with their assistants, were on the spot and their assistance was invaluable.

There was also a select band of young and enthusiastic volunteers, who were placed at the disposal of the Committee, by the Head Master, S. H. School, Belgaum, and these volunteers were selected from the corps of the boy-scouts established by Mr. Miller, the Head Master. There was a very large attendance of the leading residents of Belgaum, and several European ladies and gentlemen graced the Show-ground.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence arrived on the grounds at 8 a.m. Mr. Changula opened the proceedings by requesting in a short speech, the Commissioner, to declare the Show open. The Hon. Mr. Belvi explained in Kanarese the purport of Mr. Changula's speech.

MR. LAWRENCE'S SPEECH.

The Commissioner, in declaring the Show open, began by congratulating the working Committee on having successfully organized the Show and said that he wanted at the outset to clear one point, namely, that he had given the large grant of Rs. 500, not from his pocket as was suggested in the report just read by Mr. Changula, but it was a Government grant, made to help the Association to start work, but that the grant might not be repeated next year. He congratulated Mr. Nargundkar and Mr. Changula on the success of the Show, and expressed the hope that the Association would secure the beautiful plot of ground, on which they had assembled. He said that the Association was really very fortunate in securing the co-operation and presence of Messrs. Keating and Walker, the heads of the Agricultural and the Veterinary Departments of the Government, inasmuch as the Association had undertaken a most difficult task which ought to be successful. Alluding to the remark of Mr. Keatings on the last year's Show, about the poorness of the milking capacity of the local cows, the Commissioner said, that that brief remark was the crux of the situation and it was very important and necessary that it should be realised. Until the local conditions were thoroughly examined and studied, it would be impossible to determine the methods and the means by which to proceed. He understood that it was the wish of the Association to improve the milk supply. There were various ways for doing so. He asked what the aim of the Association was, whether the interests of the producer or the consumer, were to be looked to? In another district, namely, Kera, the question of milk supply was taken up for profiting the ryots. Improved machinery was introduced. Milk was taken to dairies, and butter was sent to Bombay, and the whole was a very profitable concern to the ryots, who as a result took great pains to rear and feed their cattle very well and this brought large profits to recompense the extra care and feeding. In this district, ghee was very largely exported and buffaloes were the principal source of produce. And he asked the Association whether it was their aim to improve cows only and also buffaloes. In the Belgaum District, there was plenty of rain, abundance of fodder, and very large growth of Jawari crops. So there was no reason why this district should not be a flourishing centre of dairy industry, if worked on the western methods. They had an excellent example at their door in the Military Dairy Farm at Belgaum. If any animal fails to give a sufficient quantity of milk they sell it. The least amount of milk given by the animals in that dairy is four or five times more than what the animals of the ryots give, and the better ones there give ten times more than the ryots' animals. The enormous margin there is for profit was obvious if the animals were properly cared for. Mr. Lawrence said that he always visited the Military Dairy. The manager told him that the gentry of Belgaum never visited the dairy. If the manager was informed beforehand, he would be very glad to show any one the management.

CATTLE BREEDING.

The other aim and object should be the breeding of cattle and the production of good bullocks, which were rising in price. Mr. Keatings had established a farm at Tegur for breeding bullocks. None had visited the place probably because it was not known that there was such a farm. If the place was visited, it would be clear how good cattle were to be bred.

Before one settles down to work he should know what his aim is and get information from experts. In some places good stallions are brought and kept from Arabia and Australia and the value of the local horses there was increased three or four times. Formerly the horses cost from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200. Now after the introduction of these stallions the horses cost Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000. If good bullocks were employed, your bullocks would be similarly increased five or six times in value.

Mr. Gonherhalli, the Assistant Registrar, was attempting to start a co-operative dairy farm here, and that society is registered. The Commissioner drew the attention of the audience to the fact that government had recognised that the supply of good milk was very important and the chief factor in improving the health and sanitation of the city. Eighteen months ago the government had issued a resolution that they would assist the municipality in improving the milk supply. The Commissioner was not aware what the Belgaum Municipality had done in this matter and asked his hearers to stir up the local municipality to take up this question in hand, and to improve the quality and quantity of milk. The Commissioner said that he wanted to study the local condition of milk supply and had received contradictory statements from many quarters; some told him that the supply was good and nothing further need be done, while others told him that the supply was contaminated and gave rise to diseases. Some told him that the gawalas took good care of their animals, while others told him that they did not take any care. The Commissioner suggested that the Agricultural Association would do well to award prizes for the best essays on the subject of the local supply of milk. There were plenty of young men of education at Belgaum who could study the question and if the Association awarded two or three prizes of Rs. 150 or so, the young men would write very good essays and the Association would get valuable information. The Commissioner said that Mr. R. B. Artal had informed him that he would find money for such essays. Co-operation among all classes was necessary. It was quite impossible for one section to advance without the assistance of another section. "United you stand, divided you fall." Work hard in co-operation with government officials of the Veterinary and the Agricultural Departments, and if you would work without them and ignoring their assistance you would not work well. The Commissioner was very glad to find that among the lecturers there were officials from the Veterinary and the Agricultural Departments. Very fortunately for the Association the heads of those departments were with them to help and guide them. With these remarks the Commissioner said that it gave him very great pleasure to declare the show open.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi, in thanking the Commissioner, said that he regretted very much to hear that the Government contemplated to acquire for the purpose of building police-quarters, the beautiful plot of ground on which they had assembled and to cut down the mango grove. He also regretted to hear that the owners were selling small plots of their land to individual purchasers. Mr. Belvi said that this would be nothing short of a public calamity as there was no other plot left in Belgaum.

Thereupon the Commissioner was pleased to assure the audience that so far as he or the Collector was aware there was no proposal before the Government to acquire that plot of ground and in order to avoid the danger he asked the Hon. Mr. Belvi to stimulate the local municipality to hurry up and purchase for public purposes that plot of ground.

This assurance of the Commissioner was received by the audience with great applause.

Distribution of flowers and *atar* brought the day's proceedings to a close. For the evening some important lectures are arranged, prominent among them being Dr. Mann's.

On the 28th instant the prize distribution is to take place. Mrs. Lawrence has kindly consented to give away the prizes.

TRACING OF OFFENDERS BY FOOTPRINTS.

INSTRUCTION FOR POLICE OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 27.

Greater aid to investigation of crime has now been set on foot in Northern India where an Assistant Superintendent of Police has established the reputation for tracing offenders by their footprints. The Government having been satisfied with the possibilities of the new method, a class of instruction is to be opened by the beginning of the next month at Chikalda, near Amraoti, Berar. Police officers from various parts of India are now on their way to attend the class.

OFFICER'S GRAPHIC STORY.

(*Continued from page 5.*)

Rear-Admiral's squadron stood by for the close attack.

Forts Nos. 1 and 4 replied No. 1 especially being quite game. At first the bombarding ships were anchored, but as No 1 Fort hit Agamemnon three times with 9.4in. shells she weighed and continued the action.

We made wonderful firing at No. 3 Fort. Bricks and masonry were flying all over the place, and meanwhile Forts 1 and 4 got it steadily.

At 1 p.m. we closed up at out guns, Vengeance, with Cornwallis five cables astern, proceeded to close up and engage the forts, firing 6in. guns into them as hard as possible.

Nos. 1 and 4 replied, but, to our amazement, we escaped being hit. Our nearest range was 2,500 yards. At 2.20 p.m. Suffren and Charlemagne took our place, and I was able to view the effect, our ships being well out. It was a splendid sight. Shots were fired at No. 4 and No. 6; then one or two into Kum Kalissi. At the same time No. 3 was kept busy, and shots were also fired at the village of Seddul Bahr, as troops ran and took refuge in the houses.

At 3 p.m. the Albion and Triumph had a run, followed closely by ourselves. We got in close and gave them shells frequently. The forts were soon silenced, and Seddul Bahr and the barracks at Kum Kalissi were fired.

At 5 p.m. all was quiet, and the outer forts of the Dardanelles were reduced. Our mine-sweepers were called up and, by 6 p.m., they were working in the entrance. The casualties for the day were 3 killed and 5 wounded—all in the Agamemnon. Suffren was hit, but no damage was done. At 7 p.m. all forts on both sides were one mass of fire, and occasionally the explosion of a magazine could be heard and seen. The fires burnt fiercely throughout the night—a wonderful sight. Triumph, Albion, and ourselves remained behind to cover the mine-sweepers. The remainder of the fleet went to sea for the night. By midnight the mine-sweepers returned, having worked well into the Dardanelles, ready for us to continue our work when morning dawned.

LANDING MARINES.

Next morning, at 9 a.m., mine-sweepers were sent into the Dardanelles with the Majestic and Irresistible. They cleared the channel six miles up, our squadron meanwhile covering them with our guns. The Albion and Triumph were then sent well up to attack Fort No. 7, which was armed with 6in. naval guns. They were, however, harassed by numerous field batteries on the southern side. We remained at the entrance and kept a look-out on both sides.

At 10.10 a.m., troops were noticed running towards Fort No. 4. We therefore opened fire with lyddite, scattering them in all directions. We also knocked out a howitzer gun which had been brought up during the night. Our Rear-Admiral had charge of operations for the day. At 1 p.m. the signal was given for demolition parties to land. The Irresistible took the north side—Seddul Bahr; the Vengeance took the southern side—Kum Kalee.

At 2 p.m. fifty marines were landed, under command of Major Heriot, D.S.O. These were to cover the demolition party, which consisted of 20 seamen, under Lieutenant-Commander Robinson. Of course, they took fuse and gun-cotton and other tools of destruction with them. We sounded, "Off action" as the party left the ship in boats to cover their landing. The Marines got ashore by 2.50. Our guns were kept trained just ahead of them. Evidently the Turkish troops must have seen our party land, for we saw them springing up in all directions and they commenced an attack. We gave them a little shrapnel, and kept them at bay whilst our party did its work of destruction.

Our men seemed to be getting it rather hotly, having the enemy on three sides, but they advanced as far as Fort No. 4, and then retired blowing up guns and searchlights, and cutting wires. We saw several hundred troops coming down from Yeni Shehr, but a few well directed hits from our guns drove them back. Our men got back to their boats by 6 p.m. and aboard by 6.30. Their casualties were one sergeant killed and three Marines wounded. Some of the men brought back trophies in the shape of rifles, bayonets, fezzes, etc. One rifle was taken from a German in Turkish uniform. The Irresistible did splendid work on the northern shore.

At 7 p.m., we went out of the Dardanelles for the night, and cruised about. During the day our destroyers got quite 15 miles up, and were never even fired on. The Majestic was hit below water line, but was not damaged seriously.

RESERVED COMPARTMENTS ON RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence on the above subject, I trust that Major Hepper, the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, may be so kind as to favour the public, through your columns, with the reasons for the abolition of the reserved compartment for European and Eurasian ladies which existed on the G. I. P. Railway till recently. The public have every right to know what brought about the change which affects so large a proportion of the travelling public. I hope this letter will catch Major Hepper's eye, for then I think we can count on his courtesy regarding the desired information. At page 128 of the latest G. I. P. Railway Guide will be found the rule regarding reserved compartments. As the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes have reserved compartments for women, is it fair that the class reserved for Europeans and Eurasians (or Anglo-Indians) should be an exception to the rule? Ordinary decency demands that there should be separate compartments. The great inconvenience and discomfort felt are particularly accentuated when travelling by night. The secret of life is to put ourselves in other people's places; and if Major Hepper attempted the experiment of travelling for a whole night in a European 3rd class compartment, I am sure he will forthwith meet the want which is so real and which is at present so sorely felt. A real grievance does exist, and it is for the Railway authorities to remedy it at the earliest possible date. There can be no question as to the inconvenience and indecency of having one compartment for both sexes, what can the reason be for perpetrating so glaring an injustice (to use the mildest term), and for allowing the grievance to remain unredressed? I think I can hazard a guess. I imagine, that the authorities fully conscious of the great inconvenience felt, are determined that ladies should not travel in this class, but should pay the difference and get into the 2nd Class. Financial considerations may declare this to be a right policy, but it is morally wrong, and the sooner the former conditions are restored to the better for all concerned. I am not quite certain as to the exact position of Government in connection with the G. I. P. Railway. But I do think that an appeal to Government will be effective, if all other measures fail.

I appeal to you, Sir, who are known to be the champion of the right irrespective of class or race, to use your powerful pen in the question under discussion. The "Chronicle" has earlessly espoused the cause of all those who have needed a champion, and like the errant knights of old, it is earnestly hoped that you will be so good as to help to right the wrong.—Yours, etc.,

L. G. K.

The Government of India's Resolution on local self-government will be issued this week.

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GERMAN INTRIGUES IN ARABIA.

KAISER'S AMBITION OF EASTERN EMPIRE.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY PROJECT.

Ever since the establishment of the German Empire after the Franco-German War the ambition of Germany has been centred upon the economic conquest of the Turkish provinces in Asia, writes Mr. Archibald J. Dunn, F.S.S., F. R, Hist, S,, in "Daily Chronicle." The Kaiser, upon his accession, fixed upon this ambition as his own personal ideas, the fulfilment of which would pave the way to an Eastern Empire which might in time surpass in glory and in magnitude that of the old Byzantine Empire. Germany was over-populated, it had need of expansion, and wished for "a place in the sun."

He knew that the weakest point of the chain of States which surrounded Germany was Turkey, and he determined to break his way through to the conquest of the East through that line of weakest resistance. For this purpose he obtained the concession for the Baghdad Railway. This, when completed, would enable its possessor to control the trade of Arabia and Persia, it would threaten the route to India and the East. By its means the vast agricultural and mineral resources of Asia Minor, which were so celebrated in ancient history, could be revived by German capital, and utilised for the advantage of Germany. It was a grandiose idea, which soon obsessed the ill-balanced mind of the Kaiser.

The great plan was studied and planned for many years before it was carried out. There was the same German thoroughness which we have observed during the present war. Every likely impediment to the success of the project was foreseen and provided for, as for the march of a miliary division. Every section of the lands destined to be traversed by the Baghdad Railway was surveyed and reported upon, not only by engineers, but by experts in every science. Not only agriculture but mineral deposits were examined and reported upon, and also the means and cost of transport to suitable markets.

COVETED MINERAL WEALTH.

The Baghdad Railway crosses several immense districts in Asia Minor, which abound in minerals of every description, silver, load, blende, copper, etc. There is a very large mountain at Arghana, containing deposits of very rich copper ore, which has never been worked scientifically, but only scratched, so to speak, by the natives of the district. There are important deposits of petroleum, very pure and very abundant, at Alexandretta, within a short sail of Cyprus. They are situated within a short distance of the port, and therefore of much value to shipping of all kinds.

But the chief objective of the Baghdad Railway was beyond doubt the rich lands of Mesopotamia and the great deposits of petroleum on the Tigris. The riches of the district had been celebrated by many ancient writers, and the Kaiser sent our Professor Dr. Paul Rohrbach, the most eminent authority upon mineral oils in Germany, to examine and report.

The whole zone from the tableland of Iran to the Arabian desert, comprising the districts of Kerkuk, Tekrit, on the Tigris, and Hit on the Euphrates, seems to be literally impregnated with bitumen, petroleum, and similar substances. The petroleum wells of Kerkuk and the natural gasses arising in the neighbourhood of Baba Gudgur are said by Dr. Paul Rohrbach, who visited the region on behalf of the German Government, to surpass those in the peninsula of Apsheron in Transcaucasia. Dr. Rohrbach writes: "The country is extremely rich in mineral oils. Kerkuk is destined to become a future Baku in respect of the produce of petroleum. Straightway from the soil there oozes up, not water with an admixture of mineral oils, but pure dark naphtha, and in quantities to supply Kerkuk with its 15,000 inhabitants with petroleum and ozokerite. The gas sources are more numerous than those on the Caspian Sea." And he proceeds naively to add: "The only thing to be viewed with apprehension is the possibility that foreign money and foreign speculators may succeed in obtaining for themselves a preferential right to exploit Mesopotamian naphtha before Germans manage in suitable fashion to exclude such foreign competition, by means of an agreement with the Turkish Government, to whom the lands belong." (Preuszicher Jahrbuch. Vol. cv.)

THE TIGRIS OIL WELLS.

The wells being close to the Tigris, the oil could be shipped at little cost to the Persian Gulf. Sir Boverton Redwood, the eminent oil expert, who has visited the spot, told me that he quite agrees with Professor Rohrbach's report that the oil is better both in quality and quantity than any of the Russian oil wells. As a result of this report, a syndicate of German bankers obtained from Sultan Abdul Hamid an Irade authorising them to work the oil wells, and they sent out a shipload of engineers and workmen with the necessary machinery, etc., for boring and working the wells. It is deplorable to add that a troop of Bedouin Arabs attacked the German encampment one night and massacred all the members of it. The Caliph Mahmoud Yahia had heard of this unauthorised invasion of his lands, and had ordered the camp to be broken up. He ordered that no foreign engineers should be allowed to search for or to work any minerals in his country, unless they had previously asked and obtained his permission.

As the Caliph, who was elected by all the Arab chiefs of the Yemen in 1905, and had formally thrown off the yoke of the Sultan of Turkey in 1905, and had repeatedly defeated the Turkish troops sent against him by Sultan Abdul Hamid, he may be considered the lawful ruler of all Arabia, and the actual owner of all its riches. These include the valuable deposits of mineral oil upon the Tigris to which I have referred.

As Mr. Churchill announced recently that the Admiralty propose to use much more petrol as fuel in future ships, it is evident that the future control of these important oilfields should be secured by the British Empire. It is to be hoped that our Government will take measures to secure this advantage.

It is fortunate that the Kaiser's aspirations of the formation of an Eastern German Empire have been frustrated. Future ages will rejoice at such a happy termination to a pitiless war of conquest, and millions will rejoice in a new-found liberty.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Education in Vernaculars.

The "Indian Patriot":—Perhaps it may be possible to make instruction in vernacular compulsory in lower stages, say, up to the fourth form. History, Geography, Physical Science, Arithmetic and other subjects may be taught through the vernacular up to that stage; but it must stop there. As we have said before, a subject may be better studied in the vernacular, but that is not the main purpose of a boy going to school. He wants to come out with a good knowledge of English, without which he is useless. A study of English text books alone will not enable him to acquire much proficiency in that language. It is the study of non-language subjects, such as History and Geography, in English that enables a boy to supplement his knowledge of English; and if these are left out, he loses half the advantages which he possesses for improving his English. The old system was better from the point of view of the vernacularists; for, under it, a boy rarely began his study of English until he was 12 or 13, by which time he had learned many things, and was quite able to enter on an English course. Now boys begin to study English in their fifth or sixth year, before they are able to understand what is expressed in their own language, and the result is a confused jumble of knowledge which is opposed alike to clear thought and clear expression.

America's Self-imposed Task.

The "Statesman":—The policy of self-control on the part of neutrals means in fact anarchy in the theatre of war and an end to all treaties which the countries concerned are not prepared to defend by force of arms. And what is the advantage of it? President Wilson cherishes the belief that it will enable him "to play an important part in adjusting the affairs of the world at the end of the war." This is a fantastic delusion, arising from the fact that he seems not to have grasped the nature of the question at issue. His services will not be required. The Allies are not engaged in an ordinary war. There can be no talk of a compromise. When the Kaiser and his crew have been brought to their knees, the Allies who have had the costly and sanguinary task of crushing the foes of Europe and of mankind will themselves adjudge the sentence and carry it into execution. Mr. Wilson will be left in the peaceful exercise of the "self-control" of which he is enamoured.

Criminal Law Reform.

The "Habbul Matin":—The power of the Executive to move for punishment after acquittal and the enhancement of sentence must be regarded as a menace to the liberties of the citizens. Even, if it is admitted, that the peculiar circumstances of the country justify the assumption of such powers by Government, such should be exercised in rare cases of gross and flagrant violation of justice. Indeed, it has been laid down in several important judgments of the different High Courts, that such extraordinary powers should be exercised by Government only in exceptional cases. But, in recent years, a tendency is perceived on the part of the authorities to make much use of this provision which is repugnant to the principle of civilised jurisprudence. It is better to err on the side of leniency, than to be severe, although, just. The administration of criminal justice affects the lives and liberties of the people. It should be exercised in a liberal and not in a strict manner. Severity of punishment is bound to create discontent. If appeals against acquittal and for enhancement of punishment become frequent, then, there will be a demand on the part of the public for the reform of the Criminal Law. Let the administration of criminal justice be strict and impartial, but at the same time, let it be tempered with the spirit of mercy and leniency, as is done in other civilised countries.

Elementary Education.

The "Hindu":—It is preposterous to say that the attainment of general knowledge and the pursuit of culture should, in this country, be confined to certain types of humanity or to those who pursue certain specified occupations. It is also a fact, that in other essentially agricultural countries such as France, certain States in America, Ireland and Canada, the percentage of pupils in elementary schools alone is much above 15 per cent. The reasoning adopted by officials in India, to minimise the importance of a wide diffusion of education is unreal in the extreme, untrue in its essentials and inapplicable so far as other agricultural countries are concerned. And the application of the false doctrine therefore to India can only be defended on the assumption, as the editor says, that 'India is India,' an invulnerable argument, the last resort of defeated officialdom.

Proposals are under consideration for amending the Punjab District Boards Act so that such boards could levy a cess for construction of light railways.

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After fevers there follows a period when the organism struggles to cast off the devastating effects of disease and strives to regain a condition of health.

SCOTT'S Emulsion is the one strength-maker needed. It nourishes without overtaxing the impaired digestive organs, enriches the blood, builds up the wasted tissues, revitalizes the life forces and brings back the vigour and energy of renewed health.

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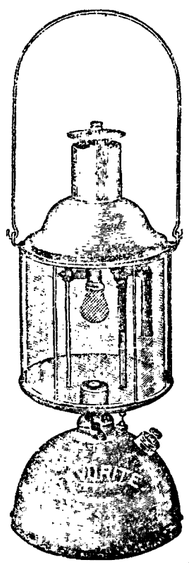

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An untrained servant can easily handle it.
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WASTE NOT-WANT NOT

Waste not your money in buying worthless substitutes for SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the famous cure for Malaria and all other Fevers, lest you shall want it when eventually you will have to buy none but SQUIBB'S. Remember what Justice Coram Hayward, I.C.S., remarked in the High Court of Bombay "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses."

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ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills: Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

SAMSON BRIBE CASE.

TRUST OFFICERS' LETTER DISCUSSED IN CAMERA.

MR. WACHA'S PROTEST.

A weekly meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon in the Trust's offices, the Chairman Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board considered a letter from the engineer submitting for formal sanction an esimate amounting to Rs. 8,400 for a recreation ground at the Mahaluxmi flats.

The Chairman said that this was quite a nice little piece of ground and they had converted it into a cricket ground.

The sanction asked for was granted.

The Board then considered a letter from their officers regarding Mr. Samson's case. On the matter being taken up the chairman announced that it was a confidential matter and the reporters should therefore withdraw.

Mr. Wacha.—Sir, will you take the sense of the meeting? I submit this is not in any way a confidential matter. The letter has been sent round to all the trustees. I propose that the sense of the meeting should be taken before the reporters withdraw.

The Chairman.—I propose that this matter be treated as confidential. The letter from the officers is marked "confidential".

Mr. Wacha:—That does not matter. What right have the officers to say that this is confidential? They may say anything they like. It is not for them to dictate to the Trustees that the matter is "confidential"

The Chairman said that he would like the Board to decide whether this matter should be treated as confidential or not. He referred to the resolution of the Board passed in 1901 when it was decided what matters were to be treated as confidential and said that the Board might pass a resolution on any particular occasion saying that it was open to them to discuss that particular item publicly. He did not think that this particular matter came within the category laid down in that resolution and quite apart from that resolution, he moved his proposal that the matter should be treated as "confidential."

Mr. Wacha.—Why do you not read the resolution?

The Chairman:—The resolution does not cover this subject; but I ask you to go outside the resolution (which he then read.)

Mr. Wacha:—I do not consider this "confidential" at all.

The Chairman:—Then you are against it?

Mr. Wacha:—Certainly, Sir, it is a public matter affecting public officers. We are a public body specially constituted by a statute. Why should it to be treated as confidential? The public have a right to know the facts concerning public officers. Even to move such a proposition, I think, was opposed to common sense.

The chairman then put the resolution to the vote and declared it carried.

Mr. Wacha asked for a poll, when ten voted in favour of the chairman's proposal and Mr. Wacha against it, Mr. Gamadia remaining neutral.

Mr. Wacha urged that the secretary should be asked to withdraw as he was one of the signatories.

The secretary as well as the representatives of the press were then asked to withdraw and the matter was discussed *in camera*.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The judgment pronounced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the above case and the procedure adopted by the Board of Trustees in relation thereto raises certain questions of public importance and fair dealing which may be summarised as follows:—

1. Whether it is competent to any public body to constitute a tribunal to sit in judgment on a decision arrived at after full judicial inquiry in which both sides were ably represented, touching the official conduct of one of its subordinates by a magistrate to whom the matter had been referred for investigation by the said body.

2. Whether any such conduct would not be tantamount to contempt of Court.

3. Whether after the accused's solicitors had originally invited the Trustees (through the Chairman) to hold a departmental inquiry and which offer was not accepted and after the resolution of the Board deliberately arrived at, requiring Mr. Samson to clear his character in a court of law and to pay him his costs to the extent of Rs. 1,000 in case of success, and having regard to the facts that the trustees were through the press in constant touch with the proceedings before the Magistrate and that the Chairman himself gave evidence at the trial before the Magistrate on behalf of Mr. Samson, and the further fact that there is still a perfectly legal and ordinary mode of redress open to Mr. Samson, should he feel aggrieved by the Magistrate's decision, it is now open to the Board of Trustees to resolve that the whole matter should be referred to and inquired into *de novo* by any private committee constituted by itself.

4. Whether having regard to the said offer on the part of the accused's solicitors to hold a departmental inquiry and the non-acceptance thereof, and, having regard to the fact that the Chairman gave evidence before the Magistrate in the course of which he stated "the Trustees passed a resolution to the effect that Mr. Samson should be required to clear his character by bringing a charge of defamation against the accused," and "had the aspersion been true, I would have recommended the Trustees to dismiss him," it was open to or proper for the Chairman to give his vote in favour of a reference to the Finance Committee when the Magistrate has found against Mr. Samson

5. Whether having regard to the fact that the Dalwala concerned brought the conduct of Mr. Samson to the notice of the Trust, and in the proceedings before the Magistrate boldly pleaded truth as his justification for the imputation, and after long, laborious and the most careful and searching inquiry before the Magistrate, not only succeeded in making good his defence, but also proved other instances of corruption on the part of Mr. Samson and thus did a public service at great personal sacrifice, it would not be just and graceful for the Improvement Trust to at least pay his costs of the defence.

6. Whether having regard to the importance of the case, the position of the parties, the procedure adopted by the Trustees and the grave public questions involved, it is not proper for the Government *suo motu* to send for the record of the case, and the judgment pronounced therein and proceed against the principal delinquent in view of the findings arrived at.

It is needless to point out or recount the disgust and apprehension that the Trust proceedings have caused in the minds of a large section of the public, but it should be stated that the public looks to Lord Willingdon's Government to restore public confidence by taking prompt and adequate measures to protect public justice, the dignity of Magistrates, the sacredness of law and procedure and the cleanliness of administration by its corporate bodies.

It is also to be earnestly desired that the Press will see its way to publish the Judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in full, so that the public may better realise the questions involved and the gravity thereof.—Yours, etc.

K. V. THANEVALA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have read with interest Dr. Sukhia's letter re the Improvement Trust Defamation case appearing in to-day's issue of your esteemed paper.

Therein Dr. Sukhia suggests that the complainant has a right of appeal against the order of acquittal made by the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate. May I point out that the High Court in its appellate jurisdiction never entertains appeals against acquittals made by private parties in cases where an accused person is acquitted after a charge has been framed against him? The case of Dr. Broacha v. J. B. Petit stands on quite a different footing. In that case the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate discharged the notice calling upon the respondent to show cause why process should not issue,—and it was against this order that an application for revision was made.

I am not in a position to say anything about the other two cases, as Dr. Sukhia has not stated the names of the parties to those cases.

To my mind, however, one course seems to be open to Mr. Orr. The complainant Mr. Samson is a public servant. He now contends that the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate has misread the evidence in his case and that there has been a miscarriage of justice. In all such cases, Government, when moved, have interfered and after obtaining the Advocate-General's opinion have filed appeals against orders of acquittals. Mr. Orr can similarly move Government and obtain the opinion of the Advocate General on the whole case. If there is a case for appeal, the Advocate-General will certify it and the whole matter will be set at rest by the High Court. If the Advocate-General agrees with the findings of the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate, then also the matter should end as the members of the Finance Committee of the Trust will in no way be in a better position to judge the matter than the highest legal adviser to Government, who, I may mention in passing, is also the retained counsel for the Trust by virtue of his office.—Yours, etc.,

A CITIZEN.

April 27.

[We regret we have not space to publish more than the above letters out of the very large number we have received criticising the action of the Improvement Trust Board in this matter.—Editor "B. C."]

It was recently announced for general information that the Government of India were in correspondence with the Secretary of State on the question of the terms and procedure in order to effect the release of cargoes on board the s.s. Fangturm sheltering in the Balearic Islands. It is now understood that considerable efforts have been made by the London Chamber of Commerce to obtain release of the cargo on this steamer but as yet without success. The Government of India are, however, still in communication with the Secretary of State and as soon as any practical arrangement can be arrived at to release the cargoes a further announcement will be made

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CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF SIX MILLS.

The annual meetings of the six mills worked by Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Company were held yesterday afternoon in Sir Currimbhoy's offices, when the reports of the different mills were presented as under:—

FAZULBHOY MILLS

The annual report shows a net profit of Rs. 2,35,876-10-6 including the balance of Rs. 16,833-1-3 brought forward from the last account. The Directors have utilised Rs. 1,08,000 in paying an ad-interim Dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1914 at Rs. 15 per share leaving a balance of Rs. 1,27,876-10-6 which they recommend be disposed off as under:—Depreciation account Rs. 85,000; Repairs fund Rs. 21,000; and Bonus to staff Rs. 5,000; leaving a balance of Rs. 16,876-10-6. Your Directors recommend to take from the Equalisation of Dividend fund Rs. 1,00,000 to be added to the above balance of Rs. 16,876-10-6 making in all Rs. 1,16,876-10-6 which they recommend to dispose off as follows:—To Dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share (free of income-tax) absorbing Rs. 1,08,000 and to carry forward Rs. 8,876-10-6 to the current year's account.

CURRIMBHOY MILLS.

The annual report shows a net profit of Rs. 35,051 including the balance of Rs. 3,549 brought forward, which the Directors recommend be disposed off as follows:—Repairs fund Rs. 25,000 and towards debenture charges Rs. 10,051; the profits have been very small and unsatisfactory, owing to the disorganization brought about by the unfortunate war which is raging in Europe. There is at present a fair demand for Yarn which leaves a small margin of profits. As to the cloth, the market still continues in an unsatisfactory state, owing to the heavy stocks and poor off-take. The profits for the current year so far have not improved.

CRESCENT MILLS.

The annual report shows a profit of Rs. 84,112-5-11 including the balance of Rs. 14,828-8-10 brought forward from the last account.

To this balance the Directors recommend to add from the Dividend fund account Rs. 18,000 making in all Rs. 1,02,112-5-11 which may be disposed off as under:—Dividend at Rs. 5 per share (free of income-tax) Rs. 75,000; repairs fund Rs. 25,000 and debenture charges Rs. 2,112. The profit for the year under report is comparatively small owing to various causes with which you are quite familiar. Stocks of local and imported cloth are very heavy and the off-take is comparatively small. So far there are no signs of improvement. The Directors beg to report that the balance of Rs. 7,00,000 due to Mr. Chabildas Lukhmidas against the lien of the Company's Buildings and Machinery bearing interest at 6½ per cent. per annum was paid off on the 10th November last and the debentures of Rs. 12,00,000 bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum were issued on the same date which were fully subscribed and paid for.

EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS.

The annual report shows a Debit Balance of Rs. 29,876-3-0 after deducting the sum of Rs. 6,973-11-1 brought forward from the last year's account which they propose to carry forward. The Directors regret that this unsatisfactory result has been brought about by the disorganization of labour and the Yarn markets owing to the deplorable war which is now raging in Europe.

INDIAN BLEACHING MILLS.

The annual report shows a net profit of Rs. 83,583-4-2 including a balance of Rs. 12,258-6-6 brought forward from the last year's account which, they recommend, be disposed off as follows:—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 5 per share (free of Income Tax), Rs. 60,000; Machinery Deterioration Account, Rs. 20,000. To caryr forward, Rs. 3,583. The profits have been comparatively small owing to heavy stocks and the disorganization which has taken place owing to the war in Europe.

PEARL MILLS.

The annual report says: It will be seen from the accounts that the result of the half year's working shows a loss of Rs. 1,61,174-5-11. This loss will be carried forward. The Directors regret to say that the loss was entirely due to circumstances beyond their control. The Mill buildings and machinery were ready long before the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., were in a position to supply the power although it was expected they might be able to do so in July 1914. In consequence of this arrangements were made through the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., with the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd., to supply power at double the rate of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. The Mills were further handicapped notwithstanding this outside power through the fact that the motors which were supplied by the Tata Hydro-Electric Supply Co., for their voltage could not take up the full load owing to the voltage of the current of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., and it was therefore not possible to work all the looms and spindles. Moreover, owing to the deplorable war in Europe, there was considerable disorganisation in the cloth and yarn markets. The stocks of local made cloth are unprecedentedly heavy and the off-take far from satisfactory. So far there is not much improvement noticeable at present but with the cessation of hostilities in Europe it is hoped that things will take a turn for the better. The Directors since the date of their last report have purchased additional land measuring about 5,028 square yards, which together with the land previously purchased comes to about 86,411 square yards. The Directors are glad to report that the debentures to the face value of Rs. 15,000 referred to in their last report have duly been issued on 1st April 1914.

Resolutions in term of the reports were passed in the different meetings.

DAINTY DINNER SERVICES.

We are now showing a wide range of designs in Dinner Services, all in pure white non-crazing, Semi-Porcelain, decorated in new shades and moulded in pleasing shapes.

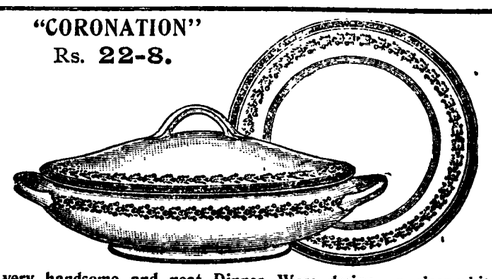
The special feature of all our Services is that any part can be supplied separately, a single plate or dish to replace breakages at any time, stock patterns which always obtainable. Some of the favourite designs are:

WHITE AND GOLD EDGE.
Rs. 19-8.

The "St. Regent" Dinner Service, pure White Semi-Porcelain, Wavy gold line as illustration, always looks fresh and clean, a new stock pattern. Set for 6 persons.

Price, Rs. 19-8.

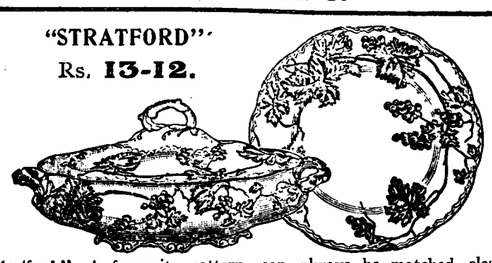
"CORONATION"
Rs. 22-8.



A very handsome and neat Dinner Ware design, a clear white Semi-Porcelain body decorated with festoons of small roses, round border only, gold edges, and fine green border, shape as illustration.

Price, Rs. 22-8.

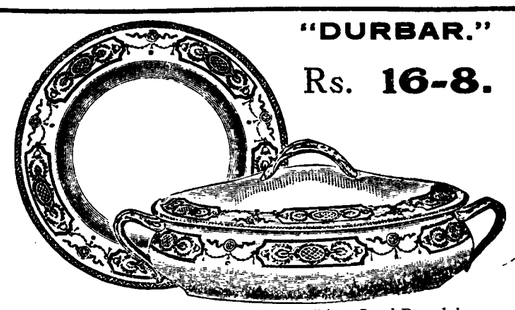
"STRATFORD"
Rs. 13-12.



"Stratford." A favourite pattern, can always be matched, clear Semi-Porcelain decorated with pretty grape vine design in apple green, good style and beautifully finished. Set for 6 persons.

Price, Rs. 13-12.

"DURBAR."
Rs. 16-8.



"Durbar Dinner Ware," a clear White Semi-Porcelain ground with decoration in apple green, most effective. Set for 6 persons.

Price, Rs. 16-8.

"ROSE GARLAND."
Price, Rs. 29-8.
For 6 persons.

A Charming Design, in small Rose buds with blue band and gold edge.

Price, 30 Piece Set, Rs. 29-8.

"ASHLAND."
Price, Rs. 22-8
For 6 persons.

Very Neat Design, of small pink flower on a pure white ground.

Price, 30 Piece Set, Rs. 22-8.

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WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.
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OUR CLEARANCE SALE

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Such High class goods are rarely available in Bombay

During the continuance of our Sale we are prepared to make up to your own taste

FROCKS OR GOWNS TO YOUR MEASURE

at 25 per cent. Discount

off our usual prices for cash

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there is nothing in India to equal our production and ladies should take this opportunity to replenish their wardrobe.

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IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.

"La Perla Del Orient Brand"

Reina Victoria per box of 50	Rs.	6	12	0
High Life In The East per box of 50	„	5	0	0
Cortado Deliciosos per box of 50	„	4	8	0
Londres per box of 100	„	7	12	0
Cortado de la Reina per box of 100	„	7	8	0
Entreactos 1 er box of 100	„	6	0	0

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Have the pleasure to inform the public that they have newly opened at **Holland House** next to Hotel Majestic, where **Ham, Bacon, Sausages, Cheese, Asparagus** and all sorts of **Provision Stores** such as **Biscuits, Jams, Oilmanstores,** etc., etc. are always in stock. Fresh consignments received fortnightly.

Just a visit to our premises will make the public save gharry hire to market, and assure them of our low current **Market Rates.**

All sorts of **Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes** and **Pipe Mixtures** are always in stock, at very moderate prices.

The **Refreshment Room** has first class accommodation.

REFRESHMENT ROOM CHARGES.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Soda, per bottle	0	1	6	Tea (special), per cup	0	2	0
Lemonade	0	1	6	Coffee	0	3	0
Sweet Drinks	0	2	0	Cocoa	0	4	0
Ice Cream, per plate	0	3	0	Chocolate	0	4	0
Cakes, each	0	1	0	O. T. per peg	0	4	0

Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner will be served at moderate rates from 1st May.
Special monthly terms on application.

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SVIC GRAND CHAMPAGNE HIGH CLASS TABLE AND VERMOUTH WINES.

DEPOT: 233, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Special Advertisement Price for March only, VERMOUTH Re: 1-6 per Bottle

FIVE NEW D.S.O'S.

DEEDS THAT WON RENOWN.

A supplement to the "London Gazette" issued on March 27 announces that the King has approved the appointment of the undermentioned officers to be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty whilst serving with the Expeditionary Force:

Captain Arthur James Glover Bird, Royal Engineers (No. 4 Company, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners, Indian Army).

For conspicuous ability, gallantry, and great initiative during the past five months. His great energy and zeal in organising the work of barricade construction at all critical points immensely increased the power of our resistance.

His very effective work was most noticeable during the critical period in the firing line, from Dec. 19 to 23, 1914.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) George Ivan Carmichael, Royal Artillery and Royal Flying Corps.

For conspicuous gallantry, daring, and ability throughout the Campaign.

On the 11th inst. he destroyed the rails at Menin railway station by dropping a bomb weighing 100lbs. thereon from a height of only 120 feet.

On the return journey his engine was damaged by a bullet, which necessitated his flying at a height of less than 200 feet.

Captain Carmichael has also rendered valuable services in observing Artillery fire.

Lieutenant Edmund Hume Moore, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, attached 2nd Battn. the Leicestershire Regiment:

For conspicuous gallantry on Feb. 23, 1915, near Richebourg L'Avoue, in going out with another officer and a stretcher-bearer to within 150 yards of the enemy and attending to a severely wounded soldier. The stretcher-bearer was then wounded, and Lieutenant Moore remained in attendance on him, undoubtedly saving his life.

On the next day this officer again went with the greatest gallantry to the assistance of a wounded man under the aimed fire of the enemy. He dressed the man's wounds, and was immediately afterwards wounded himself.

Major George Chambers Pollard, 1st (The Newcastle) Northumbrian Field Company, Royal Engineers (Territorial Force).

For conspicuous gallantry on the night of Feb. 9-10, 1915, in assisting to carry a severely wounded officer into cover whilst exposed to continuous heavy fire.

Major Pollard has been exposed almost daily to heavy rifle and shell fire in attending to his duties, and has shown a fine example of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty in all difficulties and dangers.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) George Frederick Pretyman, Somerset Light Infantry and Royal Flying Corps.

For great gallantry, ability, and initiative, on numerous occasions, especially on the 12th instant. The clouds being low, he had to fly very low for a considerable period all along the German positions to ascertain their movements, being exposed the whole time to a very heavy fire.

On the 13th instant he blew up the centre of a train at Don station, damaged a building outside which a battalion of the enemy were forming up, and drove off a German aeroplane.

SHELL-FIRE EFFECTS.

PEOPLE WHO COURT THE DANGER ZONE

The strange effects worked on the special senses by the terrific explosions of modern shells are occupying the attention of medical men. "Data concerning the effect of shell explosions upon taste and smell have not yet been forthcoming in sufficient detail for any conclusions to be drawn," says the "Lancet"; "and in any case we should not expect it to be as immediate in its manifestations as the effect upon the sight and hearing."

So many remarkable and varied are the noises of modern battle, so different in note and intensity the explosions of different shells, and so new and dreadful the bodily mutilations, that the psychological and physiological effects of the great war will occupy scientists for years to come. It is incredible, but apart from the pleasurable excitement some smart people have found in motor-scorching within the fire zone, it has been noted that a few men and women are affected by shell fire as by drug-taking, the more they have of it the more they want. They have been known to return deliberately, and for no obvious reason, to places where shrapnel seemed to be bursting in every square yard of air. There they would be found walking casually to and fro amid detonations and falling masonry.

It is well known that some workers, such as those employed in shipyards and iron foundries, and railwaymen, at last become deaf to certain sounds as a result of a long-continued, monotonous noise, especially if the latter is intermittent. "Those terminals of the auditory nerve apparatus which respond to notes of a certain pitch are over stimulated and their function inhibited."

Gun fire causes the same trouble, though it is likely to pass off; yet the question arises whether there is any organic change in such nerves and nerve mechanisms, entailing more or less permanent defect of function. So complex may be the physical effects of shell fire on a subject that there have been rare cases of unwounded men with forms of deafness, deafmutism, or deafmutism and blindness, though these may be phenomena more or less transitory.

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SHELLED BY SUBMARINE.

SINKING OF THE VOSGES.

Reuter has already reported how after having been bombarded with shell fire by a German submarine for over two hours, the Liverpool steamer Vosges sank 20 miles off Trevose Head (Cornway) on March 27. Chief-Engineer Davies was killed, while two officers, two members of the crew, and a lady passenger were wounded by shrapnel. The crew were picked up by a patrol yacht, and landed at Newquay the same night.

When the steamer was some distance off Trevose Head the submarine appeared on her starboard side, and signalled to her to heave to. The captain ignored the request, and so manoeuvred his vessel that he got the enemy astern, incapable of using his torpedoes with any effect. Then ensued a duel of seamanship. Deprived of the use of her torpedoes, the submarine brought her guns into play. A blank charge failing to cause the captain to change his mind to make a run for it, live shell was discharged. The skipper steered his ship in such a way that it was only at intervals that the guns could be used, but when the opportunity offered they were fired with deadly effect.

ENEMY'S SUPERIOR SPEED.

The captain, the first and second officers, and the boatswain, were on the bridge, with the other men at their stations, and the engineers and stokers were below working their hardest. Greater speed was got out of the vessel than ever it had attained before, but the submarine, which was apparently one of the latest type, was easily able to overhaul her. It was only her superior speed that enabled her to beat the captain. At times the submarine was only three hundred yards from the ship.

The shelling of the enemy had a disastrous effect. Soon a shot below the water line took effect, and the vessel began to take water, but the crew continued their task. Then the chief engineer, who was encouraging his stokers to even greater effort, was killed outright by a shell. About twenty shells were fired at the ship, the main target apparently being the bridge, on which the chief officers were congregated. Their escape was remarkable, for the deck fittings were torn to ribbons.

The second officer, Wooder (of Blackpool) was wounded by a shell, which inflicted severe injury to his left side. For two hours the unequal struggle was maintained, and then, as if tiring of her chase, the submarine moved off. Her last shot, however, gave the gallant Vosges her fatal blow. It ripped a hole in the fore part of the water-line, two yards square, into which the water poured in torrents. The captain, with the aid of a ladder clambered over the side to endeavour to fill up the hole, but he realised that the attempt would be useless. He was almost sucked in by the inrush of water. It was then decided to abandon the ship. At that moment a patrol vessel was sighted and signalled to for assistance. The crew took to the boats, but one was so badly holed by shot as to be almost useless.

LAST UNLUCKY SHOT.

The patrol vessel landed the crew at Newquay. The second mate was so badly injured that he had to be taken to hospital for treatment, as had also a messroom boy named Roberts, of Liverpool, who had some splinters of shell in his leg. There was one lady, a Belgian, on board, and she did not escape scathless, being struck by shrapnel in the ankle. All the chief officers were injured, with the exception of the boatswain.

Captain Green was proud of the struggle his men put up against heavy odds. "The submarine," he said, "had given up the case when the last unlucky shot hit us on a vital spot. I always said," he added, "that I would not give into a submarine without a struggle, and had I had a gun there would have been one submarine fewer."

A Liverpool correspondent says that the Vosges, a vessel of 1,296 tons register, was one of several engaged in a service between Liverpool and Bordeaux. In view of the ruthlessness of the German treatment of Capt. Green's vessel and crew, it is interesting to note that comparatively recently he was the means of saving the crew, numbering 21, of a Hamburg merchantman which had foundered in the Bay of Biscay.

WHAT DYSPEPTICS SHOULD EAT.

A PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE.

"Indigestion and practically all forms of stomach trouble are, nine times out of ten, due to acidity; therefore stomach sufferers should, whenever possible, avoid eating food that is acid in its nature, or which by chemical action in the stomach develops acidity. Unfortunately, such a rule eliminates most foods which are pleasant to the taste as well as those which are rich in blood flesh and nerve building properties. This is the reason why dyspeptics and stomach sufferers are usually so thin, emaciated and lacking in that vital energy which can only come from a well-fed body. For the benefit of those sufferers who have been obliged to exclude from their diet all starchy, sweat or fatty food, and are trying to keep up a miserable existence on gluten products, I would suggest that you should try a meal of any food or foods which you may like in moderate amount, taking immediately afterwards half a teaspoonful of *bisurated magnesia* in a little hot or cold water. This will neutralise any acid which may be present or which may be formed and instead of the usual feeling of uneasiness and fulness, you find that your food agrees with you perfectly. *Bisurated magnesia* is doubtless the best food corrective and antacid known. It is not a medicine, and has no direct action on the stomach; but by neutralising the acidity of the food contents, and thus removing the source of the acid irritation which inflames the delicate stomach lining, it does more than could possibly be done by any drug or medicine. As a physician I believe in the use of medicine whenever necessary, but I must admit that I cannot see the sense of dosing an inflamed and irritated stomach with drugs instead of getting rid of the acid—the cause of all the trouble. Get a little *bisurated magnesia* from your chemist eat what you want at your next meal, take some of the *bisurated magnesia* as directed above, and see if I'm not right." (Advt.)

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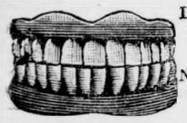

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(Continued on 6th column.)

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 2.

There is a distinct revival of the erstwhile popular pinafore dresses in some of the spring models; and very becoming they are, built on simple lines and in material that drapes well and hangs heavily for outdoor wear, and for indoor use in fine cloth, cashmere, and taffetas. All the designs are cut of regulation walking length. One pinafore tunic model seen recently was quite plain across bust and shoulders, was drawn into the waist with four rows of gauging, and the tunic sloped up slightly in the front to hang in long points loosely at the sides. The underskirt was not very wide, and was quite plain in cut. Of course, individual taste will decide whether the dress shall be all of the same fabric, or the overdress and skirt be of contrasting shade and material.

A SMART MOURNING COSTUME.

The chic example of mourning costume shown here is made of black silk poplin, the military collar, waistcoat, and hem being of black crepe. The belt may be of black chiffon velvet. The accompanying toque is of black silk, its sole adornment being small crepe roses. The veil may be dispensed with unless the costume is to be worn by a widow; for less close relationships its use is optional in England, though Frenchwoman invariably adopt the veil in mourning. The skirt is wide, in the prevailing mode, and short enough to reveal the smartly-cut boots. It is set into a deep yoke, which fits quite plain and closely round the hips; the yoke and lentre-front seam being outlined by machine-stitching.

DELIGHTFUL BLOUSE FOR MATRON.

The blouse here shown is made of very heavy weight crepe-de-chine in gros-bleu or black. It is closely pleated into a yoke, this yoke being cut in one with the long sleeves and the fashionable high collar. It is handsomely braided with soutache to match. The garment fastens down the centre front with gun-metal ball buttons, set quite closely together. The collar, it will be noted, closes right up at the neck, and is not left open as so many examples are. The cut both of yoke and collar is a particularly smart one; as is also the close-fitting sleeve, which comes down over the wrist right on to the hand, and is widened out a little to be in character with the collar. There is a suspicion of pouch into the waist.

A NEW SAILOR HAT.

One of the new tiny sailor hats is the subject of our present sketch. This model was made of tete-de-negre Tagal straw, and trimmed with a gros-grain silk bow of the same shade. The two roses posed at the base of the bow are green in shade, and composed of thin silk and chiffon. The beaded centres tone in colour. The accompanying smart collar and frill are of linen; and the bands, of velvet round the neck are tete-de-negre. The tiny bow is of the same becoming shade. No difficulty need be experienced by the amateur in either trimming the hat or making the collar and frill. All is quite simple if the sketch be followed closely. These details are matters in which the deft-fingered woman may save many shillings of her dress-money.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" SHOPPER'S LIST.

(Continued from 1st column.)

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Scottish soldiers—the greatly admired "Ecossais"—on French soil. Blue and green plaids and black and white are the favourites. But bits of plaid silk of many clans are introduced very happily into costumes where colour is worn.

BLACK AND NAVY BLUE.

The general appearance of a French crowd at the present time is black. Where black is not worn, navy blue—the true dark navy shade—is to be noticed. I think every Parisian not in deep mourning has a navy blue costume this season. Khaki has some following; children in particular are dressed in khaki, and many loose cloth coats are worn. Though white silk, crepe, and muslin blouses are generally in fashion, many gowns, all in one cloth, are also being shown. At a big Paris dressmaker's I saw several such dresses—the corsage loose and blouse-like, high up to the neck, with the collar high behind but generally open in front sleeves to the wrist, loose belt, not too broad, and skirts made with narrow pleats, wide pleats, or falling, godet-like from some inches below the waist. These gowns were made chiefly in navy blue serge or cloth. Some had touches of black leather at the wait, wrist, and throat.

Petticoats are being made and shown in abundance, but they are not very full, and knickerbockers still hold their own. It is not likely, that Frenchwoman will wear more than one petticoat over their delicate lingerie.

HOUSEHOLD COOKING.

SOME EGG DISHES.

Changes in methods of cooking eggs will be gladly noted just now, says the "Daily Telegraph." For prices are coming down. Besides, substitutes for meat are specially required at present, and none are better than well-prepared eggs. There are at least 150 ways of serving them. Every cook has her own ideas of boiling, but an expert recommends a bain-marie, or water bath. "A thermometer," he says, "should be used and the water surrounding the egg must be kept at or near 180 deg. Fahrenheit, the time of immersion being ten or twelve minutes."

Eggs cooked in this way, he declares, "are tender and delicate, even so throughout; no part being hard while another is semi-raw and slimy." An egg immersed in boiling water from two to three and a half minutes is very soft-boiled; three to four minutes soft, five minutes medium, eight to ten minutes hard. Though professional cooks consider this the best way of doing them the result of cooking the eggs is some times disappointing. The fault is due to the fresh ness of the egg, of which the white is rather watery in substance.

Next to boiled eggs, poached are quickly and easily done. They are only eggs boiled without the shell, but they take some clever handling, and the expenditure of a good deal of skill and care is required to give them just that finish and neatness that provides an appetising plat. There are two ways of poaching eggs. The French woman makes sure that they are perfectly fresh, and puts three quarts of boiling water into a shallow pan adding to each one tablespoonful of vinegar and one teaspoonful of salt. Three or four eggs are broken into this just where it is boiling and gently turned with a skimmer so that each may take an elongated shape. As soon as the eggs are firm enough to be taken out with the skimmer they are put into cold water. Before serving they are put for a few minutes again into hot water. In England and in America the following recipe is used: Have three quarts of boiling water in a shallow pan; salt it slightly, and a few minutes before the eggs are wanted drop in three or four; do not allow the water to boil any longer, and leave the eggs in it about three minutes, until the white is firm; then take them out, trim, and serve them on pieces of toast cut into rounds.

Oeufs at Plat are easily done. One of the many pretty dishes in fireproof china should be used. Before serving a few pieces of finely minced parsley, or just a dash of red pepper, should be put in the centre of each egg. The recipes added are from Mr. C. Herman Senn.

EGGS WITH TOMATOES.

Boil three or four eggs till hard, then place them in cold water, and remove the shells. Cut each egg in half, mix about an ounce of anchovy paste with a little cold milk, and spread the cut side with this paste. Butter a fireproof china dish, and line it with slices of tomato (use three ripe tomatoes for this). Range the eggs, cut side down, on the tomatoes. Pour enough well-reduced tomato sauce over the eggs so as to cover them completely, sprinkle over a few well-seasoned breadcrumbs, also a little oiled butter, and bake in a fairly sharp oven for about ten minutes. Serve hot.

FRIED EGGS WITH SAVOURY RICE.

Cook 4oz. of Patna rice in about a pint of rich stock, add enough reduced tomato sauce to colour it, then add two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, and two slices of fried bacon cut into small strips. Season to taste with salt, and reduce a little until sufficiently firm to shape. Melt about an ounce of butter in an omelet pan, and fry in it five or six fresh eggs; trim each neatly, or else stamp out with a plain round pastry cutter. Put the rice in a buttered flat mould, press it in well, and turn out quickly on to a hot dish. Place the fried eggs in the form of a circle on the rice shape, then put a tiny pinch of red or black pepper in the centre of each yolk of egg, and serve hot.

FRICASSEE OF EGGS WITH MUSHROOMS.

Remove the stems from six fresh mushrooms, peel and wash the latter, then drain them, and cut them into dice-shaped pieces. Next toss them, i.e., fry them lightly in half an ounce of butter, season with salt and pepper, and keep hot. Peel four or five hard-boiled eggs and cut them into dice. Prepare three-quarters of a pint of bechamel or other good white sauce, and add to it a little cream. Put it into a shallow pan and heat it up, then add the eggs and mushrooms, season to taste, adding a grate of nutmeg, and a tiny pinch of cayenne or Nepaul pepper. Let it get thoroughly hot whilst stirring, care being taken not to mash up the eggs. Put the stew on a deep round dish, decorate or garnish the top with thinly cut strips of Spanish pimento, and send to table hot.

EGGS A LA NESSELRODE.

Prepare a savoury chestnut purée as described below, put it in a forcing bag, to which have attached a plain or fancy tube, and make a fairly bold border on a buttered gratin-dish. Put about two tablespoonfuls of cream in the dish, upon this break carefully four or five fresh eggs. Season with salt and pepper, and bake in the oven until the eggs are set. Serve hot.

SAVOURY CHESTNUT PUREE.

Boil ½lb. of large chestnuts for about twenty minutes, remove both skins, boil again in a little stock, and when quite tender rub through a fine wire sieve. Season to taste with salt and pepper, and moisten with a very little brown sauce, tomato sauce, or else rich gravy stock, so as to produce a smooth paste. Mix well.

EGGS A LA SANTOS (COLD).

Shell four hard-boiled eggs, and cut them in halves lengthways. Cut four ripe tomatoes in halves, put them on a baking tin, and bake them in the oven until they are just tender, then let them get cool, arrange them in a row on a dish, and season with salt and pepper. Place half an egg cut side downwards on each tomato. Flavour some mayonnaise sauce with a little tarragon vinegar, and coat the eggs and tomato smoothly with it. Decorate the dish with pimiento and beetroot, cut in small fancy slices, and garnish the base of the dish with chopped aspic jelly. It is then ready to serve.

FRENCH FASHIONS IN WAR-TIME

THE NEW SKIRT IN PARIS.

Parisians, in their present attitude of grave moderation in all things, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wear a very perfect edition of the new wide skirt. So far I have not seen a single case of exaggerated width in a skirt in wear. Some of the shops, anxious to attract notice, may show models which outrun good taste or give a forecast of exaggeration in style, but these are not what well-dressed women buy or copy.

SUBDUED COLOURS.

A favourite style of full skirt is that made in close-lying single pleats from waist to hem. This skirt has neither a godet nor a crinoline effect; on the contrary, it rather clings to the figure, except just at the hem, and is very practical and graceful. A woollen material in coloured stripes, resembling the Welshwomen's skirts or the linseys worn in mid-Victorian days for petticoats, is in vogue. The colours are subdued, as are all colours which are worn at present. The soldiers alone give the note of bright colour in Paris or anywhere in France to-day. The shades of colour are deep and rich.

A pretty costume in this style was composed of a pleated skirt in stripes of dark green, dark red, and a touch of buff, a little military-like bolero in very dark green cloth, quite plain, and a brown fox fur over the shoulders. A dark-green silk hat, with a high, plain crown and narrow, flat brim with a touch of dark red on one side, made up a stylish toilette. Another striped pleated skirt had the broad stripes in navy blue, with narrow ones of dull red and buff. A navy blue half-length jacket and dark-blue hat was worn with this skirt.

Plaids are to the fore—real plaids. I have not seen one single instance of the fancy plaids which in normal times are so much seen in Paris, since the advent of the Scottish soldiers—the greatly admired "Ecossais"—on French soil. Blue and green plaids and black and white are the favourites. But bits of plaid silk of many clans are introduced very happily into costumes where colour is worn.

SOME NOVEL LINES IN DRESSING.

In the matter of dressing-gowns and morning wrappers, the changes of fashion are not very important so far, although there is a distinct tendency towards great width and fulness, says a writer in the "Daily News and Leader."

Viyella chosen in a pale shade of pink is the fabric employed for the morning wrapper. This is a neat and trim little grment, which might even make its appearance at breakfast time, since there is nothing at all of the ordinary dressing-gown in its design. The bodice part and the sleeves are quite loosely, while the skirt is accordeon-pleated.

White Japanese silk fashions the broad belt which is drawn through a large buckle, covered with the same material. The detachable collar and suffs are of fine white muslin, outlined with hem-stitching, and the dress is completed by dainty shoes of quilted pink satin.

A useful wrapper may be made in pale blue French cashmere and bordered throughout with a fully-pleated ruche of silk to match. Some little distance above the waist-line a broad satin ribbon in the same shade of blue is drawn through wide slots in the cashmere and tied in front, with loops and long ends.

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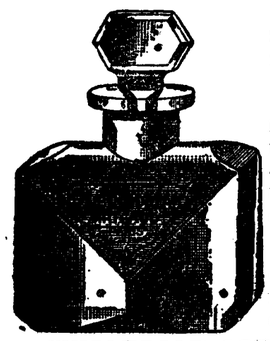

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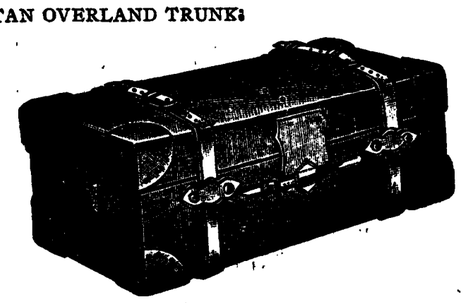

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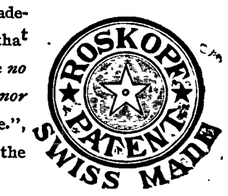

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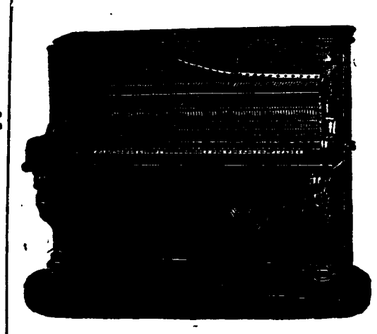

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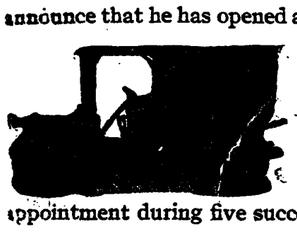

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